Englsih_road map

🛤️ Roadmap to Speak English Fluently & Professionally

Phase 1: Foundation (Grammar + Basics)

🔹 Goal → Build a solid grammar foundation & confidence in forming sentences.

1. **Parts of Speech** (nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections).
2. **Sentence Structure** → Subject + Verb + Object (SVO).
    - Example: *I eat apples.*
3. **Tenses (12 Tenses)** → Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous (past, present, future).
    - Example: *I am eating* (Present Continuous).
4. **Articles & Determiners** (a, an, the, some, any, much, many, few, little).
5. **Basic Question Formation** (Wh-questions: who, what, where, when, why, how).
6. **Basic Modal Verbs** (can, could, should, must, may, might, will, would).

📝 Practice:

- Daily 5 small sentences in each tense.
- Speak simple routines aloud (*I wake up at 7. I go to college.*).

Phase 2: Intermediate (Fluency + Vocabulary Growth)

🔹 Goal → Start speaking confidently in daily life, expand word power.

1. **Intermediate Grammar**
    - Passive Voice (*The work was done by me*).

- Reported Speech (*He said that he was tired*).
- Conditional Sentences (If I were you…).
- Comparisons (better, best, more… than).

2. **Vocabulary Expansion**
   - Learn **20 words/day** with synonyms + example sentences.
   - Focus on **professional words** (meeting, deadline, discuss, negotiate).
3. **Phrasal Verbs & Idioms** (take off, look after, break down, etc.).
4. **Listening Practice**
   - Watch English movies/series with subtitles → then without subtitles.
   - Listen to podcasts (BBC Learning English, The Daily, TED Talks).
5. **Speaking Practice**
   - Daily self-talk for 5–10 mins in English.
   - Record yourself & compare with native speakers.
   - Speak with friends/online partners in English.

Phase 3: Advanced (Professional & Native-Like Speaking)

🔹 Goal → Speak like professionals/natives, understand accents, master formal/informal tone.

1. **Advanced Grammar**
   - Complex Sentences (Although, Unless, Even if).
   - Relative Clauses (*The man who came yesterday…*).
   - Advanced Modal Usage (should have, could have, might have).
   - Subjunctive Mood (*If I were rich, I would…*).

2. **Accent & Pronunciation Training**
    - Choose **American or British** (both are acceptable).
    - Learn differences in vocabulary (US: elevator, UK: lift).
    - Use apps like ELSA Speak, YouGlish for pronunciation.
3. **Professional Communication**
    - Email writing (formal/informal).
    - Business vocabulary (negotiate, collaborate, finalize, strategy).
    - Presentation skills.
    - Interview practice (Tell me about yourself, strengths/weaknesses).
4. **Fluency Polishing**
    - Shadowing technique (repeat after native speaker).
    - Join English conversation groups (online/offline).
    - Debate/discussion practice.

Phase 4: Mastery (Think in English + Cultural Understanding)

🔹 Goal → No translation from your mother tongue → Direct thinking in English.

1. **Daily Immersion**
    - Read newspapers (NY Times, The Guardian).
    - Watch English news channels.
    - Follow English YouTubers.
2. **Writing for Fluency**
    - Journal in English daily.

    - Write short stories/blogs.

3. **Cultural Phrases & Slang**
    - American: *What's up?, gonna, wanna*.
    - British: *cheers, fancy, mate*.
    - Learn when to use formal vs casual.
4. **Confidence & Mindset**
    - Don't fear mistakes → fluency comes with practice.
    - Aim for clarity, not perfection at first.

🎯 Daily Routine (1–2 Hours)

- **30 min Grammar/Reading.**
- **20 min Vocabulary building.**
- **20 min Listening (news/podcast/movie).**
- **20 min Speaking (self-talk/partner/recording).**
- **10 min Writing (journal/email/blog).**

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🟦 NOUNS (2025 English, Advanced Style)

👉 **Definition (Simple):** Name of person, place, thing, idea.
(But in advanced English, we don't just name → we use style, tone, countability.)

🎯 1. Types of Nouns (with Pro use)

- **Countable:** Can count. (book, car, idea).
    - *I have **three ideas** for this project.*
- **Uncountable:** Not countable. (water, money, advice).
    - ❌ *an advice* → ✅ *some advice*
- **Proper:** Specific names (India, Tesla, Google).
- **Common:** General names (country, company).
- **Abstract:** Feelings/ideas (freedom, motivation).
- **Collective:** Group words (team, jury, family).

🎯 2. Modern Rules/Tricks

1. **Plural in New English**
    - Tech words accepted: *emails, data(s), selfies, Wi-Fis*.
    - Old rule "data = plural" → Now **data is used singular** in daily English.
        - *The data is accurate.* (Modern) ✅
        - *The data are accurate.* (Old academic) ❌
2. **Gender-Neutral Trend (2025)**
    - Old: *policeman, stewardess*

    - New: *police officer, flight attendant*

3. **Singular Collective Use**
    - US English → singular.
        - *The team **is** winning.* ✅
    - UK English → plural often.
        - *The team **are** winning.* ✅
4. **Modern Compound Nouns**
    - Hyphens disappearing: *e-mail → email, on-line → online*.

🟦 PRONOUNS (2025 English, Advanced Style)

👉 **Definition (Simple):** Word replacing a noun.
(But advanced use is about gender, clarity, and style.)

🎯 1. Types (Quick-Pro Version)

- **Personal:** I, you, he, she, it, we, they.
- **Object Form:** me, him, her, us, them.
- **Possessive:** my, mine, your, yours.
- **Reflexive:** myself, yourself.
- **Relative:** who, which, that.
- **Demonstrative:** this, that, these, those.
- **Interrogative:** who, what, which.
- **Indefinite:** someone, everyone, anybody.

Person	Subject Pronoun (doer)	Object Pronoun (receiver)	Possessive Adjective (before noun)	Possessive Pronoun (independent)	Reflexive / Intensive
1st Singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
1st Plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd Singular/Plural	you	you	your	yours	yourself / yourselves
3rd Singular (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd Singular (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd Singular (neutral)	it	it	its	(rare) its	itself
3rd Plural	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

🎯 2. Advanced Rules/Trends

1. **Singular "They" Accepted** ✅
    - *Someone left **their** bag here.* (Correct now, no need “his/her”).
2. **Avoid Old-Fashioned Forms**
    - Old: *Whom did you meet?* ❌ (Rare in speech now)
    - Modern: *Who did you meet?* ✅
3. **Reflexive Mistakes**
    - Wrong: *Me and myself will do it.* ❌
    - Right: *I will do it myself.* ✅
4. **Clarity in Professional English**
    - Don’t overuse pronouns → Can confuse.
    - Bad: *He told him that he should email him.* 😬
    - Better: *John told Mark that John should email Mark.* ✅

🎮 Quick Game for You (Practice Now)

👉 Fill in blanks:

1. The _team is__ (team/teams) **is/are** working on a new AI project.
2. Someone left _their_ (his/her/their) laptop in the office.
3. I don't have some adivice_ (an advice/some advice) for you.
4. _Who_ (Who/Whom) did you invite yesterday?

🟦 3) ADJECTIVES

👉 Word that describes noun/pronoun. (*a smart idea, a fast car*)

Types & Use

- **Descriptive:** *beautiful, tall*
- **Quantitative:** *some, many, few*
- **Demonstrative:** *this, that, these, those*
- **Possessive:** *my, your, their*
- **Interrogative:** *which, what, whose*
- **Distributive:** *each, every, either, neither*
- **Comparative & Superlative:** *taller, tallest*

Modern Rules (2025)

- Order (OSASCOMP): Opinion → Size → Age → Shape → Color → Origin → Material → Purpose
  a beautiful small old round red Italian leather bag
- "More/Most" for long words: *more intelligent, most successful*.
- Avoid double comparatives: ❌ *more better* → ✅ *better*.

🟦 4) VERBS

👉 Action / state of being (*run, think, is*).

Types

- **Main (Lexical):** action (*eat, work*), state (*be, seem*).
- **Auxiliary (Helping):** *be, do, have, will, can, may*.
- **Modal Verbs:** *can, should, must, would, might, will*.
- **Transitive:** needs object (*She reads a book*).
- **Intransitive:** no object (*She sleeps*).
- **Phrasal Verbs:** verb + preposition (*give up, look after*).

Forms

- Base: *go*
- Past: *went*
- Past Participle: *gone*
- Present Participle: *going*
- 3rd Person Singular: *goes*

Modern Rules

- **Progressive passive rare:** *It is being done.* (use sparingly).
- **Modal + have:** *He should have called.*
- **Get-passive (spoken):** *He got promoted.*
- **Continuous trends:** *I'm loving it* (ok in modern English).

🟦 5) ADVERBS

👉 Modify verb, adjective, or another adverb. (*She runs fast. Very tall.*)

Types

- **Manner:** *quickly, well*
- **Time:** *now, soon, yesterday*
- **Place:** *here, there, abroad*
- **Frequency:** *always, often, never*
- **Degree:** *very, almost, too*
- **Interrogative:** *how, when, where, why*

Modern Notes

- Don’t overuse *very*. Use stronger adjectives:
  ❌ *very tired* → ✅ *exhausted*.
- Some adverbs = no “-ly”: *fast, late, hard*.
- Position matters: *Only I spoke ≠ I only spoke*.

🟦 6) PREPOSITIONS

👉 Show relation (time, place, direction, cause, manner).

Common Types

- **Time:** *at, on, in, since, for, during, until, by*
- **Place/Direction:** *at, in, on, under, over, into, onto, towards*
- **Cause/Instrument/Means:** *because of, due to, with, by*
- **Phrasal combos:** *in spite of, according to, out of, instead of*

Rules/Traps

- Don't drop prepositions: ❌ *Where are you at?* (informal only).
- **Different use (US vs UK):**
    - US: *on the weekend* → UK: *at the weekend*.
- **Preposition at end:** Now accepted: *This is the project I was working on.* ✅

Word	Use For	Example	Modern Note
at	Exact time	at 5 PM	"at night" (not in night)
on	Days & dates	on Monday, on 2nd Jan	Use "on the weekend" (US) vs "at the weekend" (UK)
in	Longer period	in 2025, in June, in the morning	"in the future" (general), not "at future"
since	Starting point (till now)	since 2010, since morning	Needs Perfect tense → I have lived here since 2010.
for	Duration/period of time	for 5 years, for 2 hours	for ages = informal, very long time
during	Whole period of an event	during the meeting, during summer	Emphasizes "inside event" not exact duration
until / till	Up to a point in time	Wait until 10 PM.	Often with negatives: I won't go until you come.
by	Deadline / not later than	Finish by Friday.	by the time = condition → Call me by the time you reach.
at	Point/place	at the bus stop, at school	Small/precise location
in	Enclosed area	in the room, in India	in bed, in prison (no article)
on	Surface	on the table, on the wall	Digital world: on the internet, on Facebook
under	Below something	under the tree	Figurative: under pressure, under control
over	Above / covering	over the bridge, over my head	Figurative: over 18, overworked
into	Movement inside	go into the house	Emphasizes direction inward

onto	Movement towards surface	jump onto the table	on to (separate) ≠ onto
towards	Direction (not exact)	walk towards the park	Shows intention, not final destination
because of	Reason	The match was canceled because of rain.	More informal/common than due to
due to	Formal reason	Flight delayed due to fog.	Often used in official notice
with	Instrument / possession	Cut with a knife, man with a hat	“with” = together: with friends
by	Agent (doer) or method	Song written by Arijit, travel by car	by mistake, by chance, by email
in spite of	Contrast (but still)	In spite of rain, we played.	Formal, conversational = despite
according to	Reference / source	According to the news, it will rain.	Neutral tone; don’t use with “me” (say In my opinion instead)
out of	Source / lack	Made out of wood, run out of money	Also emotions: out of love, out of fear
instead of	Replacement	Tea instead of coffee	Spoken shortcut: ’stead of (informal)

🟦 7) CONJUNCTIONS

👉 Connect words, phrases, clauses.

Types

- **Coordinating (FANBOYS):** for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
  I like tea and coffee.

- **Subordinating:** because, although, since, if, while, unless, until, though
  I left because I was tired.

- **Correlative:** either…or, neither…nor, not only…but also, both…and
  Either you join or leave.

Modern Rules

- **Starting with conjunction:** Accepted in writing.
  And this is why it matters. ✅
- **Omitting "that" possible:** *I think (that) it's fine.*

🟦 8) INTERJECTIONS

👉 Short words showing sudden feelings/emotions.

Examples

- **Joy:** wow, hooray, yay
- **Surprise:** oh, ah, huh, what!
- **Pain/Disgust:** ouch, ew, yuck
- **Approval:** bravo, well done
- **Hesitation:** um, er

Modern Notes

- Used more in **spoken/chat English** than formal writing.
- Emojis often replace interjections in modern texting. (*Wow!* → 🤩)

🎮 QUICK GAME (Practice Now)

👉 Fill blanks with correct word:

1. She is a ___ (beautiful / beautifully) singer.
2. They ___ (is/are) going to London next week.
3. We stayed ___ (in / at / on) Paris for 3 days.
4. He worked hard, ___ he failed the test. (but/so/and)
5. ___! That was close. (Ouch/Wow/Although)

✅ This completes **all 8 Parts of Speech** with modern 2025 rules + mini traps.

Do you want me to now make a **single mega-table (Noun → Pronoun → … → Interjection)** so you get one-page revision?

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TOPIC 1: Sentence Structure 101 (SVO)

Rule: English ka default order hota hai Subject + Verb + Object + (Place) + (Time)
Memory trick: SVO-PT → "Subject–Verb–Object–Place–Time"

- **"I drink water at office in the morning."**
  S=I, V=drink, O=water, P=at office, T=in the morning

1) "Be" verb (am/is/are) = "hona"

Use when you describe state/identity/quality/place (action nahi).

- **I am a student. / She is happy. / We are at home.**

Mini-map:
I → am | He/She/It/Name → is | You/We/They → are

Negatives: am not / isn't / aren't
Questions: Am I…? Is he…? Are they…?

2) Main action verbs (eat, go, study…)

Simple Present (habit/facts):
I/you/we/they work. | He/she/it works. (-s/-es rule)

Negatives: I/you/we/they don't work. | He/she/it doesn't work.
Yes/No Q: Do you work? Does he work?
WH Q: Where do you work? When does she study?

Common 10 verbs (roz ka kaam): go, come, eat, drink, make, take, get, give, use, need

Word order (easy hack)

Quality/description (Adj) → Noun | Manner → Place → Time
"She writes emails clearly at office every morning."

Frequent Mistakes (avoid now se):

- **❌ "He don't work." → ✅ "He doesn't work."**
- **❌ "She is study." (double verb) → ✅ "She studies." OR "She is studying." (continuous, later)**

- ❌ “Myself Nitesh.” → ✅ “I am Nitesh.”
- ❌ Missing ‘be’: “They happy.” → ✅ “They are happy.”

Professional pack of the day (use at work)

Words:

1. deadline – last time to finish: “Our deadline is Friday.”
2. deliverable – final output: “Today’s deliverable is the report.”
3. stakeholder – interested person: “Let’s update the stakeholders.”
4. on track – progress theek hai: “The project is on track.”
5. escalate – issue upar bhejna: “If blocked, escalate to the manager.”

Phrases:

- “Could you please clarify…?” (polite doubt)
- “I’ll get back to you by EOD.” (end of day)
- “Let’s take this offline.” (baad mein calmly discuss)

Phrasal Verbs:

- follow up (on) – baad mein check karna: “I’ll follow up on the email.”
- figure out – samajh/solve karna: “I’ll figure out the issue.”

Idiom:

- on the same page – same understanding: “Are we on the same page?”

Quick Pronunciation Tips (abhi se sahi habit)

- th = zubaan halki si daanton ke beech: think, this (not “tink/dis”).

- **v vs w: very (lip-teeth) vs win (round lips).**
- **-s vs -z sound: “works” (s), “goes” (z).**

Practice (Topic 1)

A. Build SVO (write simple, clear):

1. (I / drink / tea) → i drink tea
2. (She / make / a report / at home / tonight) → she make a report at home tonight
3. (They / use / Power BI / in class / every week) → They use Powerbi in class every week
4. (You / need / help / now) → you need help now

B. Be-verb fill (am/is/are):

1. I am Nitesh.
2. She is in Delhi.
3. We are ready.
4. They are my friends.

C. Make Negative (use don’t/doesn’t OR am not/isn’t/aren’t):

1. He works on Sunday. → he doesn’t work on sunday.
2. I am late. → i amn’t late
3. They are busy. → They aren’t busy.
4. She needs help. → she doesn’t needs help.

D. Make Questions (1 yes/no, 1 WH):

1. You study English. → (Yes/No?) yes - do you study english?
2. He lives in Mumbai. → (WH = Where?) - Where does he lives in mumbai?

E. Mini Speaking (roleplay):

- **Self-intro (4 lines):** Name, role/student, city, one skill.

- **Work check-in (2 lines):** “Good morning… today I will…”
- **Phone call (2 lines):** “Could you please clarify the deadline?”

F. 60-second Fluency Drill (read aloud, slow-clear):
“I am a learner. I study English every day. I write short sentences. I speak clearly at home in the evening. I ask questions and I improve.”

Part of speech 1 noun

Start with Noun (Subtopic 2.1)

1. Noun kya hai?

👉 Naam dene wali har cheez (insaan, jagah, cheez, idea).

Examples:

- Person → Nitesh, teacher, doctor
- Place → Delhi, office, park
- Thing → book, laptop, chair
- Idea/feeling → love, honesty, freedom

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2. Types of Noun (basic table)

Type	Use for	Example	Memory Trick
Proper noun	Specific naam	Delhi, Ramesh, Microsoft	**Always capital letter**
Common noun	General naam	city, boy, company	“Common = aam”
Collective noun	Group	team, family, class	“Collection = group”
Abstract noun	Feeling/idea	love, honesty, anger	“Abstract = invisible”
Countable noun	Jinhe gin sako	book, apple, chair	“Countable = 1,2,3”
Uncountable noun	Jinhe nahi gin sakte	water, sugar, money	“Uncountable = no numbers”

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3. Usage Rules (important)

1. **Proper noun → always capital**
   ❌ delhi is a city. → ✅ Delhi is a city.

2. **Countable nouns → plural bana sakte ho**
   1 book → 2 books → many books

But ❌ 2 waters → ✅ much water

3. **Abstract nouns → article (a/an) nahi lagate**
   ❌ a honesty → ✅ honesty
   But "an honesty" only when adjective lagao → "an honesty problem" (rare).

4. **Collective noun → singular treat hota hai (British mein plural bhi hota)**
   - My team **is** good. (US English)
   - My team **are** good. (UK English)

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4. Common Mistakes with Nouns

- ❌ She gave me an advice. → ✅ She gave me **some advice**. (advice = uncountable)
- ❌ I need informations. → ✅ I need **information**. (no plural)
- ❌ The honesty is important. → ✅ **Honesty** is important. (abstract noun without article)

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5. Professional Words (noun focus today)

- **deadline** (noun) – final date/time
- **opportunity** – chance
- **responsibility** – duty/work assigned
- **requirement** – need/condition
- **colleague** – coworker

👉 Try sentences: "The deadline is tomorrow." / "I have an opportunity to learn."

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6. Practice (Noun Focus)

A. Identify the noun type (proper/common/abstract/collective/countable/uncountable):

1. Honesty is the best policy. - **abstract**
2. Nitesh works in Microsoft. - **proper**
3. Water is essential for life. - **uncountable**
4. The class is very noisy. - **collective**
5. I bought three apples. - **countable**

B. Correct the mistakes:

1. I have many informations. - I have some informations.
2. The honesty is important in job. - Honesty is important in job.
3. Delhi is the capital of india. - Delhi is the capital of India.

C. Speaking (2–3 lines using nouns):

- Introduce your city (at least 2 nouns). - Uttam Nagar, Vikas Nagar
- Talk about your college (at least 3 nouns).
  My college name is Aryabhatta college, This comes under in Delhi University, and many of Student study here.

Pronoun

1. Pronoun kya hai?

👉 Pronoun = wo shabd jo **noun ko replace kare**.

- Instead of: *Ramesh is a student. Ramesh studies in Delhi.*
- Use pronoun: *Ramesh is a student. **He** studies in Delhi.*

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2. Types of Pronouns (easy chart)

Type	Use	Examples	Memory Trick
Subject pronoun	Kaun kaam kar raha hai	I, you, he, she, it, we, they	Always start action
Object pronoun	Kaun par kaam ho raha hai	me, you, him, her, it, us, them	“m/h/us/them” end
Possessive adjective	Ownership (before noun)	my, your, his, her, its, our, their	Comes before thing
Possessive pronoun	Ownership (alone use)	mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs	“self-ownership”
Reflexive pronoun	Action on self	myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves	“-self/-selves”
Demonstrative	Pointing	this, that, these, those	Show with finger
Interrogative	Questions	who, whom, whose, which, what	Used in WH-ques
Relative	Join clauses	who, whom, whose, which, that	Connect ideas

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Person	Subject Pronoun (doer)	Object Pronoun (receiver)	Possessive Adjective (before noun)	Possessive Pronoun (independent)	Reflexive / Intensive
1st Singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
1st Plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd Singular/Plural	you	you	your	yours	yourself / yourselves

3rd Singular (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd Singular (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd Singular (neutral)	it	it	its	(rare) its	itself
3rd Plural	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

3. Quick Rules & Common Mistakes

1. **Subject vs Object Pronoun**
    - ✅ She helps me.
    - ❌ Me helps she.
      👉 Rule: Subject pronoun → start; Object pronoun → after verb/preposition.
2. **Possessive Adjective vs Pronoun**
    - ✅ This is **my book**. (adjective + noun)
    - ✅ This book is **mine**. (pronoun, alone use)
    - ❌ This is mine book.
3. **Reflexive Correct Use**
    - ✅ I hurt **myself**.
    - ❌ I hurt me.
4. **Common Error**
    - ❌ Myself Nitesh.
    - ✅ I am Nitesh. (Reflexive pronoun kabhi introduction mein use nahi hota.)

✨ Reflexive & Emphatic Pronouns

Pronoun	Reflexive	Use For

I	myself	Apne liye (I did it myself)
You	yourself / yourselves	Tum khud / tum log khud
He	himself	Usne khud
She	herself	Usne khud
It	itself	Usne khud (thing/animal)
We	ourselves	Humne khud
They	themselves	Unhone khud

📌 Rule & Usage

1. **Reflexive** → Jab action khud par ho.
   👉 *I cut myself while cooking.*
   👉 *She introduced herself in class.*

2. **Emphatic (stress)** → Jab tum emphasize karna chahte ho “khud hi kiya”.
   👉 *I did it myself!* (Main hi kiya, aur koi nahi).
   👉 *He himself said this.*

❌ Common Mistakes to Avoid

- ❌ *They are enjoying themself.* → ✅ *They are enjoying themselves.*
- ❌ *Myself will go there.* → ✅ *I will go there myself.*

4. Professional Words (Pronoun context)

- **client** (noun) → use with pronouns: *Our client called us.*
- **manager** → *She is my manager.*
- **department** → *They work in our department.*
- **supervisor** → *He is my supervisor.*
- **project** → *This is our project; that one is theirs.*

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5. Practice

A. Fill with correct pronoun:

1. (I/me) am a student. - i am a student.
2. She gave this book to (I/me). - She gave this book to me.
3. This laptop is (my/mine). - This Laptop is mine.
4. The dog hurt (itself/himself). - The dog hurt itself
5. (Who/Whom) are you talking to? - Who are you talking to?

B. Correct the mistakes:

1. This is mine pen. - This is my pen.
2. Him is very intelligent. - He is very intelligent.
3. They are enjoying themself. - They are enjoying themselves.
4. Myself will complete this project. - I will complete this project.

C. Speaking Roleplay

👉 Imagine interview:

- Q: “Introduce yourself.”
- A: Use **I / my / mine** correctly in 3–4 lines.

  I am a boy

  My name is Nitesh.

  Give me mine book.

adjective

✨ Adjectives (Describing Words)

Definition:
Adjective = Word jo **noun/pronoun** ko describe kare.
👉 *She is a smart girl.* (smart = adjective)

📌 Types of Adjectives (with Tricks)

Type	Examples	Trick / Rule
Quality	good, bad, smart, beautiful	Bataye *kaisa* (quality)
Quantity	much, little, some, enough	Bataye *kitna* (uncountable)
Number	one, two, first, second, many, several	Bataye *kitne* (countable)
Demonstrative	this, that, these, those	Bataye *kaunsa / pointed*
Possessive	my, your, his, her, our, their	Bataye *kis ka*
Interrogative	which, what, whose	Question wale
Distributive	each, every, either, neither	Ek-ek ya choice
Comparative/Superlative	tall → taller → tallest	Comparison (er/est, more/most)

⚡ Quick Rules (Memory Trick)

- **Adjective = Adds Info** → “Add” + “jective”
- Always comes **before noun**: *a beautiful place*
- OR after **be-verb**: *The place is beautiful*

🗣️ Modern Examples (2025 style)

- *That movie was awesome.*
- *She has enough time.*
- *These are my favorite shoes.*
- *AI tools are more powerful now.*

📝 Practice for You

A. Identify the adjective:

1. She is very **intelligent**. - **intelligent**
2. I have **two** cars. - two
3. **Those** students are late. - late
4. We need **more** information. - **more**

B. Correct the mistakes:

1. She is more smarter than me. - She is smarter than me.
2. I don’t have much friends. - I don’t have many friends
3. This laptop is costlier than all. - This laptop is more costlier than all

C. Speaking (2–3 lines):
👉 Describe your best friend using at least **3 adjectives**.
1) She is very beautiful.

2) she has a pretty smile on her face.
3) she looks like a drop of rain.

Adverbs

Adverbs – Quick Introduction

👉 An **adverb** is a word that describes a **verb, adjective, or another adverb**.
It tells us **how, when, where, or to what extent** something happens.

Example:

- She runs **quickly**. (How?)
- He will come **tomorrow**. (When?)
- They are sitting **outside**. (Where?)
- I am **very** happy. (To what extent?)

Types of Adverbs

1. **Manner** → how? (slowly, quickly, happily)
2. **Time** → when? (today, yesterday, soon)
3. **Place** → where? (here, there, outside)
4. **Frequency** → how often? (always, never, sometimes)
5. **Degree** → how much? (very, too, almost)

✨ Let's do small practice like before:

A. Identify the adverb:

1. She speaks politely.
2. He will meet us tomorrow.
3. The baby is sleeping upstairs.
4. I am very tired.

B. Correct the mistakes:

1. He runs fastly.
2. She sings good.

Prepositions

Prepositions (Complete Guide — 2025 Updated)

🔹 1. Definition

A **preposition** shows the relationship of a noun/pronoun with other words (place, time, reason, direction, manner).
👉 Think: *Pre* + *Position* = *placed before a noun/pronoun*.

🔹 2. Types + Rules

Type	Prepositions	Rules	Examples
Time	at, on, in, since, for, during, until, by, from, to	Use **at** for exact time, **on** for days/dates, **in** for months/years/long periods	at 6 pm, on Monday, in 2025, since 2020
Place / Position	at, in, on, under, over, between, among, beside, near, inside, outside	**at** → **point**, **in** → **inside**, **on** → **surface**	at the bus stop, in the box, on the table
Direction / Movement	into, onto, towards, across, through, along, past, down, up	Into/onto = movement, In/on = position	He went into the room, The cat jumped onto the sofa
Cause / Reason	because of, due to, owing to, thanks to	Always followed by a **noun/gerund**	Late because of traffic, Thanks to you
Agent / Instrument	by, with	**By** = doer, **With** = instrument/tool	A song sung by Arijit, Cut with a knife
Comparison / Concession	like, unlike, as, than, despite, in spite of	Use for similarity or contrast	He runs like Usain Bolt, Despite rain, we played
Phrasal / Fixed	according to, instead of, in front of, out of, because of, due to	Used as chunks, not separable	According to rules, In front of me, Out of order

---

🔹 3. Golden Rules (Latest English Tips)

1. ✅ **At / In / On (Time)**
    - at night, at 7 am
    - in the morning, in July, in 2025
    - on Monday, on 1st Jan
2. ✅ **At / In / On (Place)**
    - at school (point)
    - in school (inside building)
    - on the wall (surface)
3. ✅ **Since vs For**
    - Since = starting point (since 2020)
    - For = duration (for 3 years)
4. ✅ **By vs With**
    - By = person/doer → Written by Shakespeare
    - With = instrument/tool → Cut with a knife
5. ✅ **In vs Into**
    - In = position → He is in the room
    - Into = movement → He went into the room
6. ✅ **Despite vs In spite of**
    - Both mean “although” → Despite rain, we went.

🔹 4. Common Mistakes & Fixes (2025 English)

❌ He discussed about the problem.
✅ He discussed the problem. (No “about”)

❌ She married with him.
✅ She married him.

❌ I prefer tea than coffee.
✅ I prefer tea to coffee.

❌ He is good in English.
✅ He is good at English.

🔹 5. Speaking Practice (Trendy English)

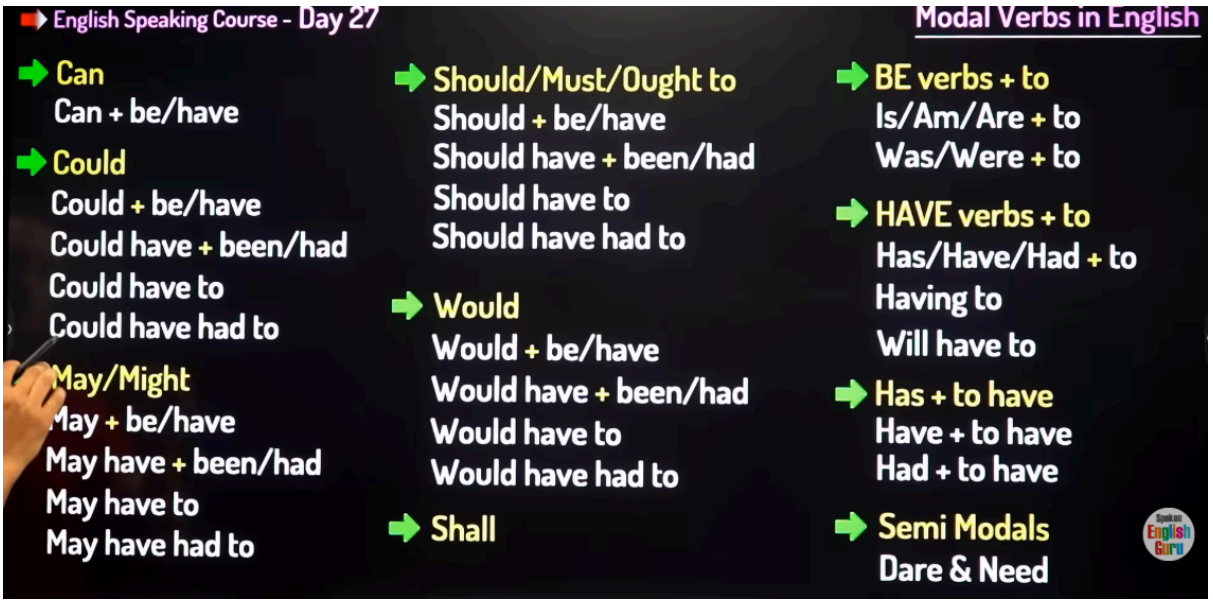
👉 Use prepositions in **short modern lines**:

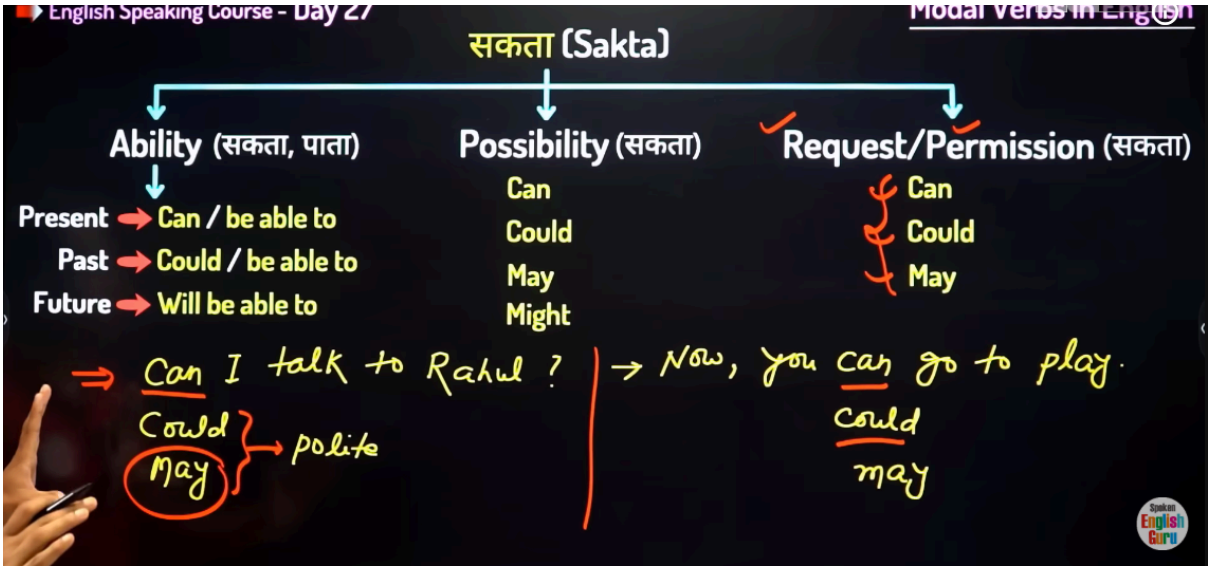
- I'm **into** coding these days.
- She's always **on time**, never late.
- Let's meet **at** the café **near** your house.
- This app went viral **because of** TikTok.

✅ Done! This is the **entire Prepositions topic in one go**.
Next part of speech after Preposition = **Conjunctions**.

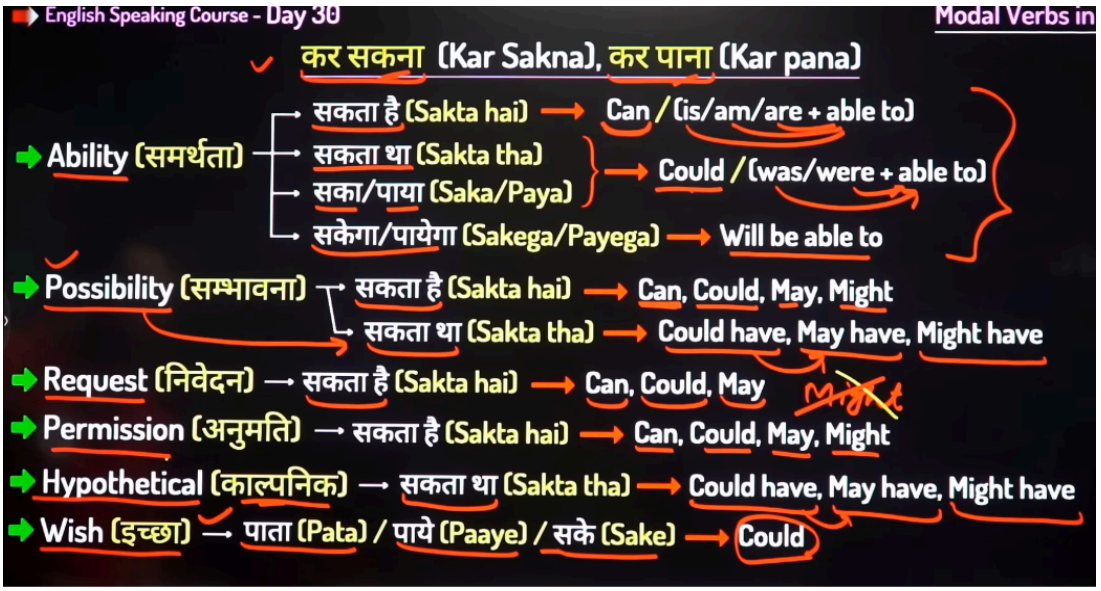
Do you want me to directly jump to **Conjunctions full rules in next chat**?

Modals





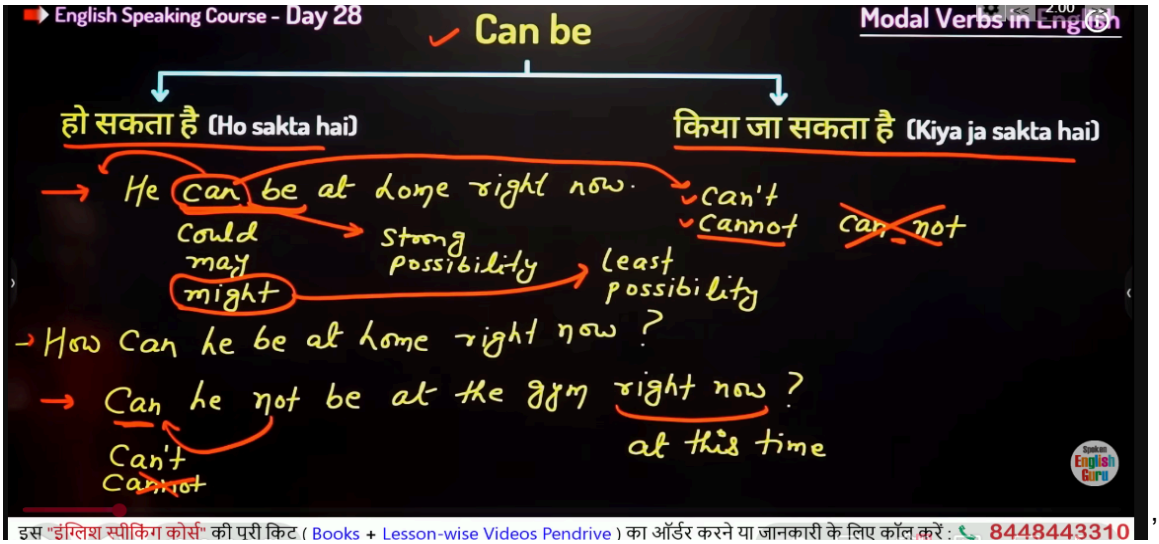
Conclusion - 1


English Speaking Course - Day 30
Modal Verbs in
कर सकना (Kar Sakna), कर पाना (Kar pana)
Ability (समर्थता)
सकता है (Sakta hai) → Can / (is/am/are + able to)
सकता था (Sakta tha)
सका/पाया (Saka/Paya)
→ Could / (was/were + able to)
सकेगा/पायेगा (Sakega/Payega) → Will be able to
Possibility (सम्भावना)
सकता है (Sakta hai) → Can, Could, May, Might
सकता था (Sakta tha) → Could have, May have, Might have
Request (निवेदन) → सकता है (Sakta hai) → Can, Could, May
Might
Permission (अनुमति) → सकता है (Sakta hai) → Can, Could, May, Might
Hypothetical (काल्पनिक) → सकता था (Sakta tha) → Could have, May have, Might have
Wish (इच्छा) → पाता (Pata) / पाये (Paaye) / सके (Sake) → Could

can

1) Can be

Ho sakta h – any - **can be, may be, might be**

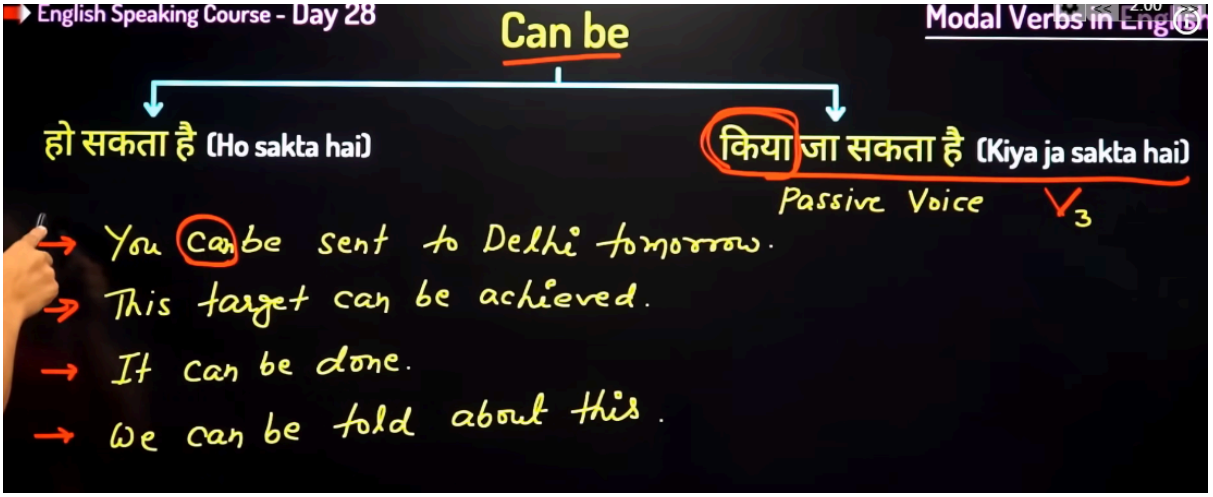

English Speaking Course - Day 28
Can be
Modal Verbs in English
हो सकता है (Ho sakta hai)
किया जा सकता है (Kiya ja sakta hai)
He can be at home right now.
Can't
Cannot
can not
could
may
might
Strong possibility
least possibility
How can he be at home right now ?
Can he not be at the gym right now ?
at this time
Can't
Cannot
इस "इंग्लिश स्पीकिंग कोर्स" की पूरी किट (Books + Lesson-wise Videos Pendrive) का ऑर्डर करने या जानकारी के लिए कॉल करें : 8448443310

Note – if after **auxiliary verb (or modal)** object start from **prepositions**.. Then there should be start by — **THERE..**

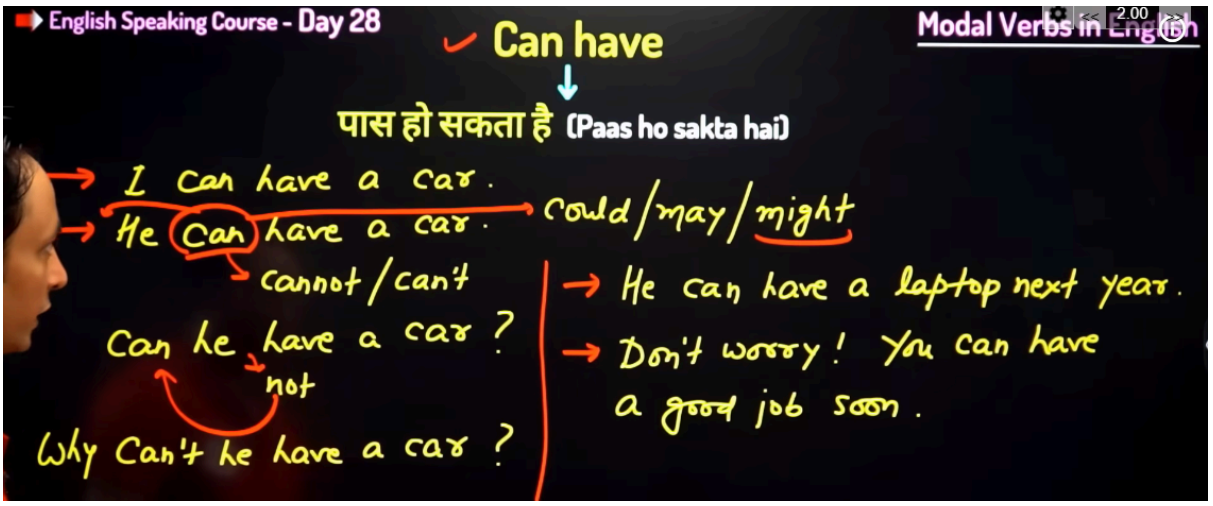
Eg - she can be in school with her brother**… it's also correct … but**

she can be **there** in school with her brother**… it's correct … according to rule..**

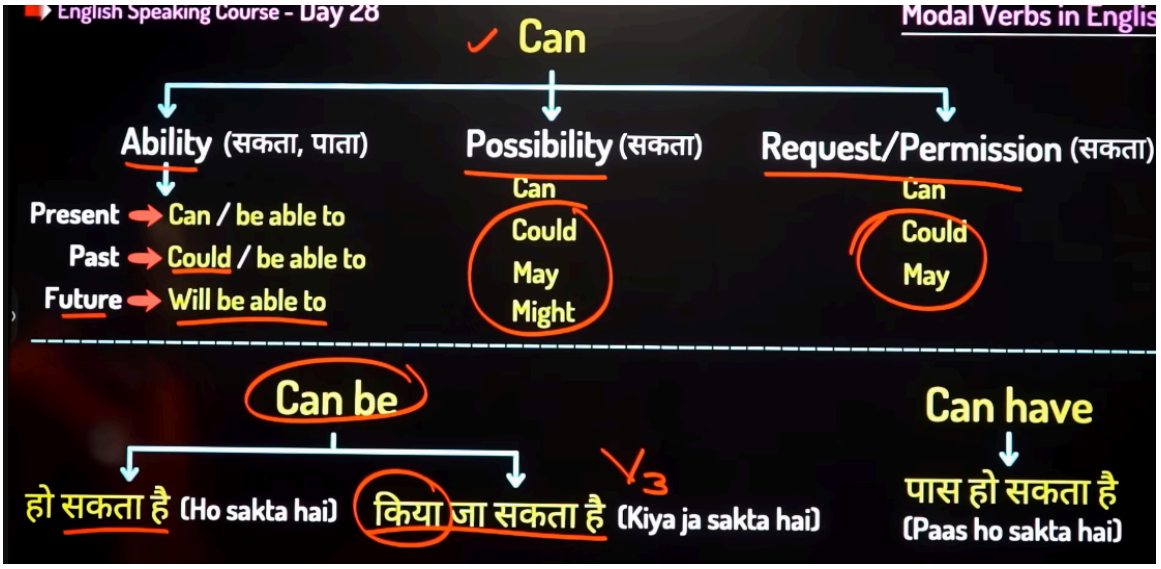
Kiya ja sakta hai – any - **can be, may be, might be**


English Speaking Course - Day 28
Can be
Modal Verbs in English
हो सकता है (Ho sakta hai)
किया जा सकता है (Kiya ja sakta hai)
Passive Voice
V3
You can be sent to Delhi tomorrow.
This target can be achieved.
It can be done.
We can be told about this.

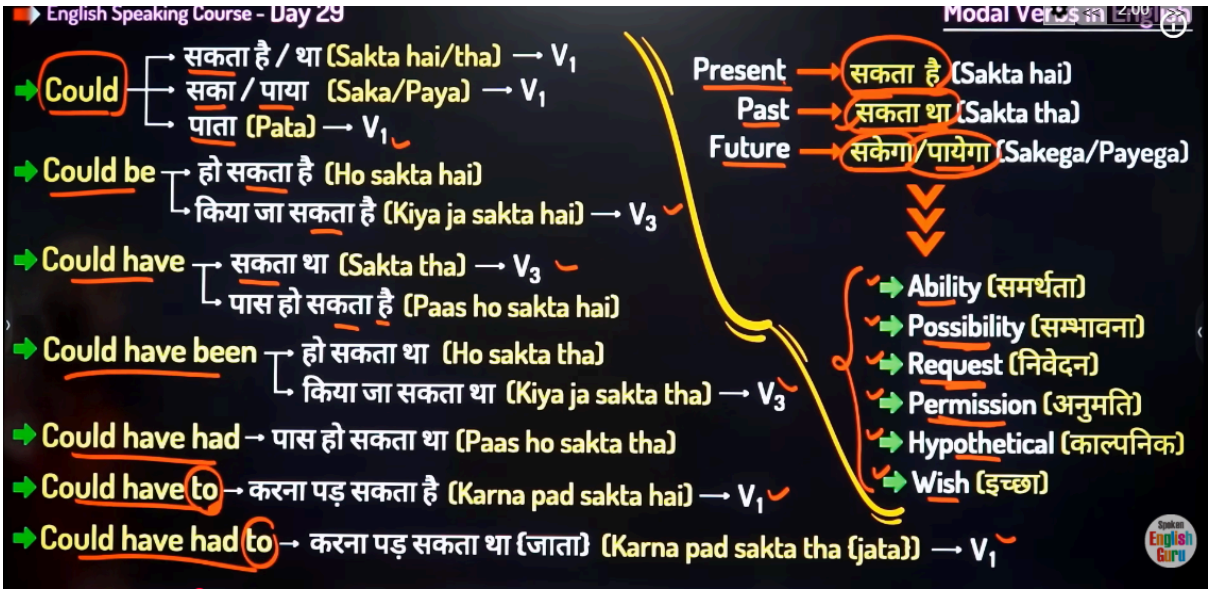
2) Can have …(pass ho sakta hai)


English Speaking Course - Day 28
Modal Verbs in English
Can have
पास हो सकता है (Paas ho sakta hai)
I can have a car.
He can have a car.
could/may/might
cannot/can't
Can he have a car?
not
Why can't he have a car?
He can have a laptop next year.
Don't worry! You can have a good job soon.

3) Conclusion -

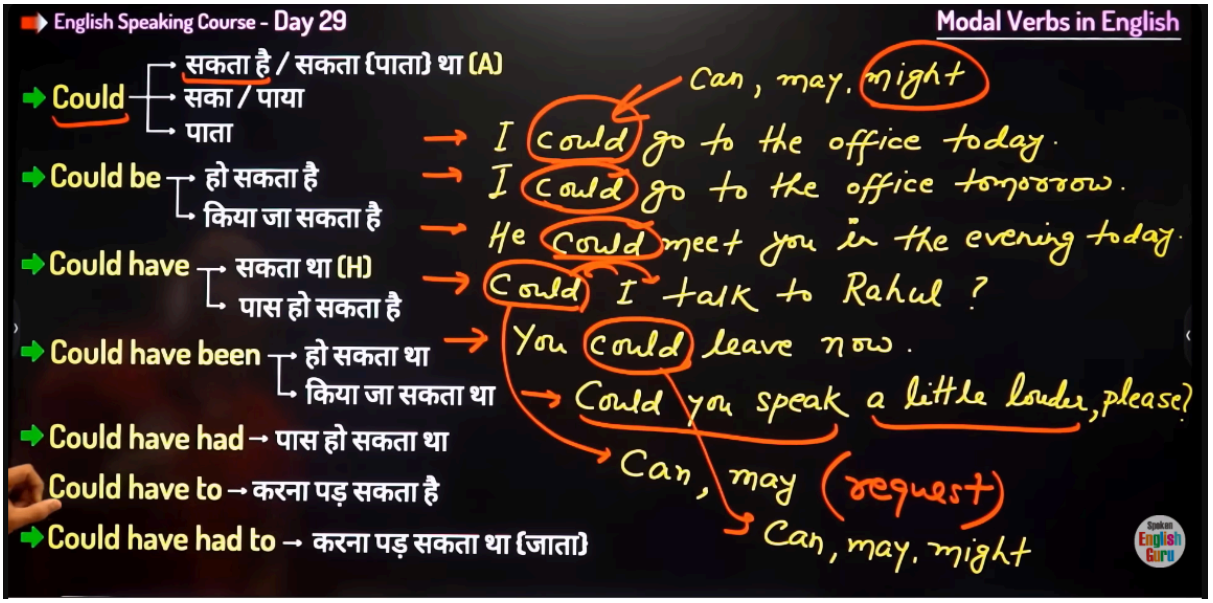


Could

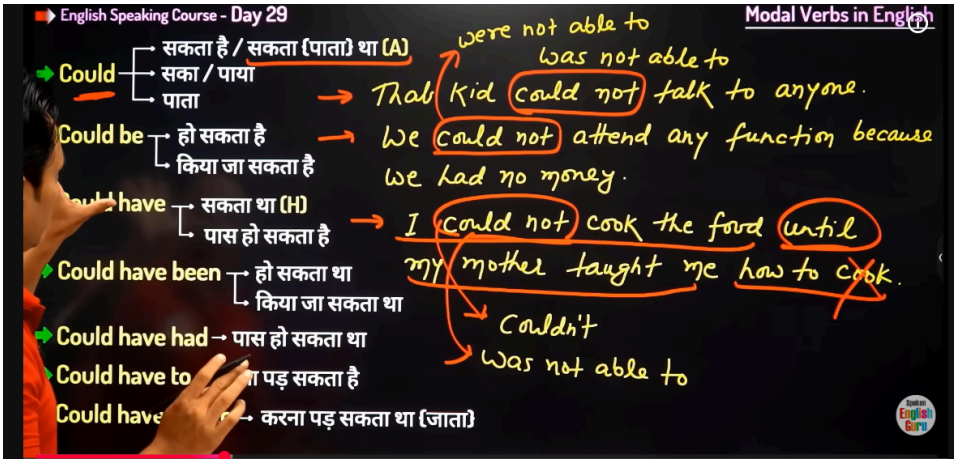

English Speaking Course - Day 29
Could → सकता है / था (Sakta hai/tha) → V1
सका / पाया (Saka/Paya) → V1
पाता (Pata) → V1
Could be → हो सकता है (Ho sakta hai)
किया जा सकता है (Kiya ja sakta hai) → V3
Could have → सकता था (Sakta tha) → V3
पास हो सकता है (Paas ho sakta hai)
Could have been → हो सकता था (Ho sakta tha)
किया जा सकता था (Kiya ja sakta tha) → V3
Could have had → पास हो सकता था (Paas ho sakta tha)
Could have to → करना पड़ सकता है (Karna pad sakta hai) → V1
Could have had to → करना पड़ सकता था (जाता) (Karna pad sakta tha (jata)) → V1
Present → सकता है (Sakta hai)
Past → सकता था (Sakta tha)
Future → सकेगा / पायेगा (Sakega/Payega)
Ability (समर्थता)
Possibility (सम्भावना)
Request (निवेदन)
Permission (अनुमति)
Hypothetical (काल्पनिक)
Wish (इच्छा)

Remember, if end with - Only colud - v1st, could be - v3rd, to - v1

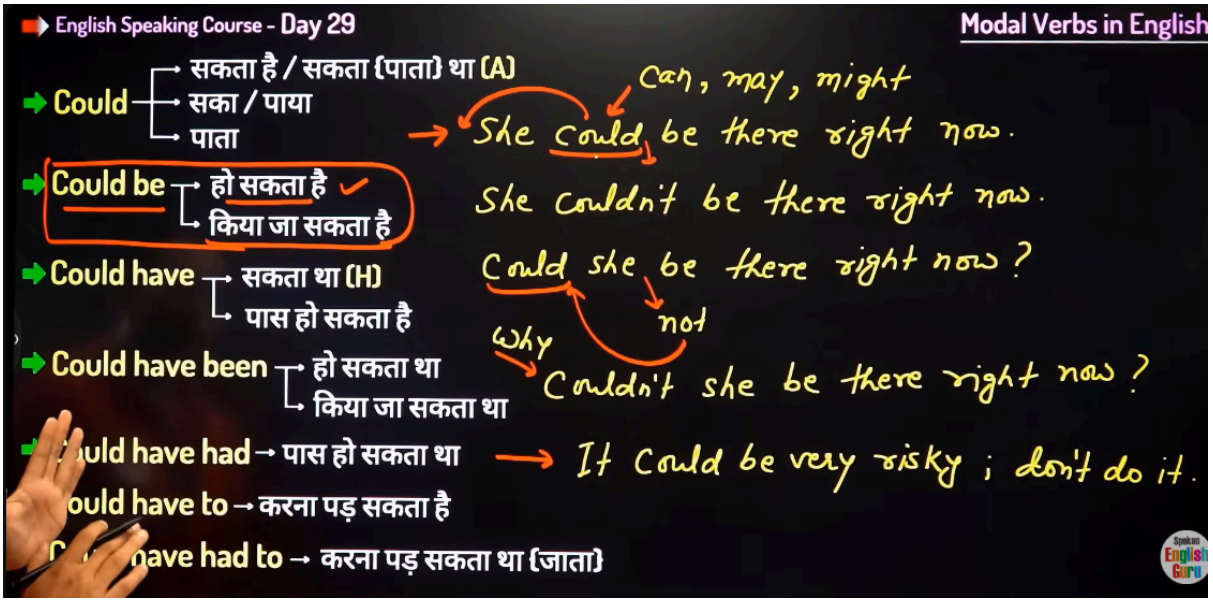
Eg - 1 → could

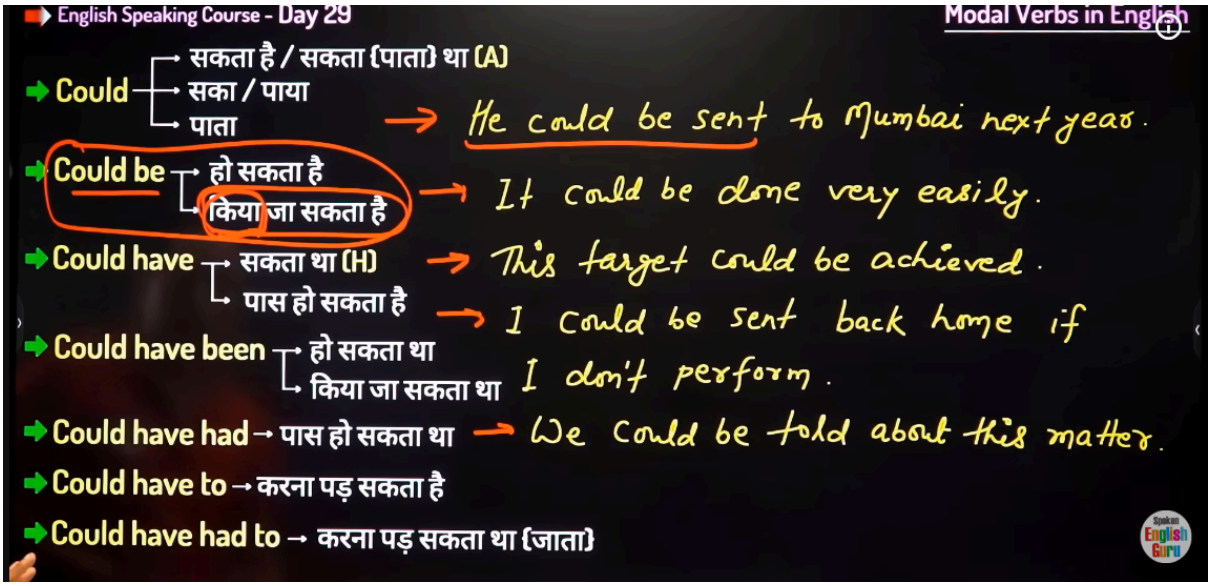

English Speaking Course - Day 29
Modal Verbs in English
Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया
पाता
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
Could have → सकता था (H)
पास हो सकता है
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
Could have had → पास हो सकता था
Could have to → करना पड़ सकता है
Could have had to → करना पड़ सकता था (जाता)
Can, may, might
I could go to the office today.
I could go to the office tomorrow.
He could meet you in the evening today.
Could I talk to Rahul ?
You could leave now.
Could you speak a little louder, please?
Can, may (request)
Can, may, might

Negative.. - could’nt

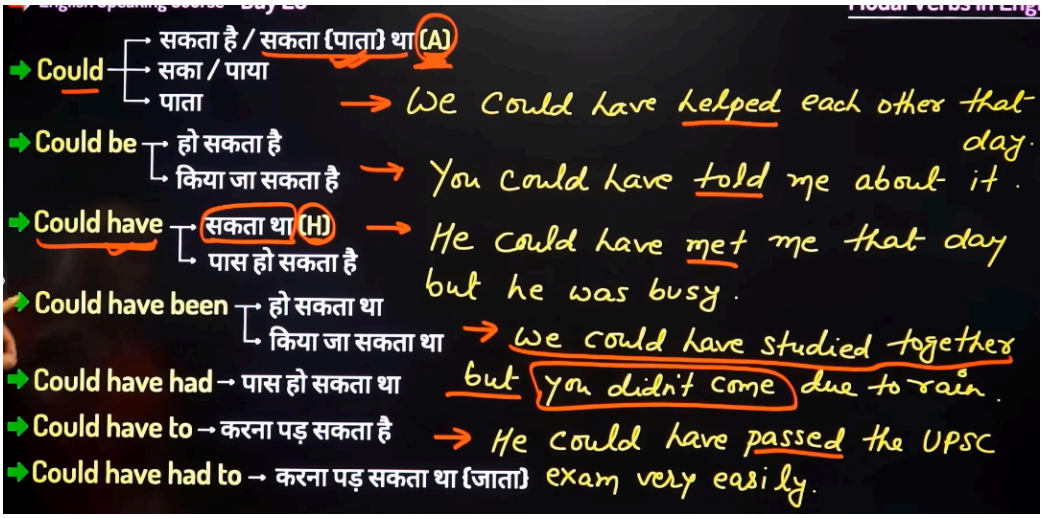

English Speaking Course - Day 29
Modal Verbs in English
Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया
पाता
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
Could have → सकता था (H)
पास हो सकता है
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
Could have had → पास हो सकता था
Could have to → पड़ सकता है
Could have → करना पड़ सकता था (जाता)
were not able to
was not able to
That kid could not talk to anyone.
We could not attend any function because we had no money.
I could not cook the food until my mother taught me how to cook.
Couldn't
was not able to

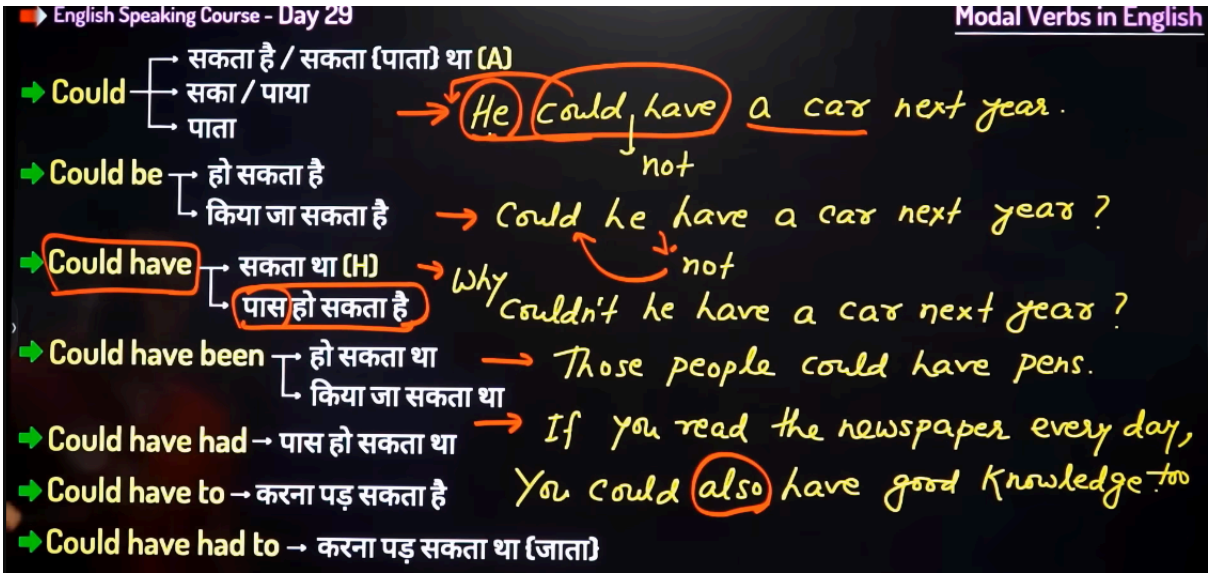
Eg - 2 → Could be … + v3rd


English Speaking Course - Day 29
Modal Verbs in English
Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया
पाता
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
Could have → सकता था (H)
पास हो सकता है
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
Could have had → पास हो सकता था
Could have to → करना पड़ सकता है
Could have had to → करना पड़ सकता था (जाता)
Can, may, might
She could be there right now.
She couldn't be there right now.
Could she be there right now?
not
Why
Couldn't she be there right now?
It could be very risky ; don't do it.

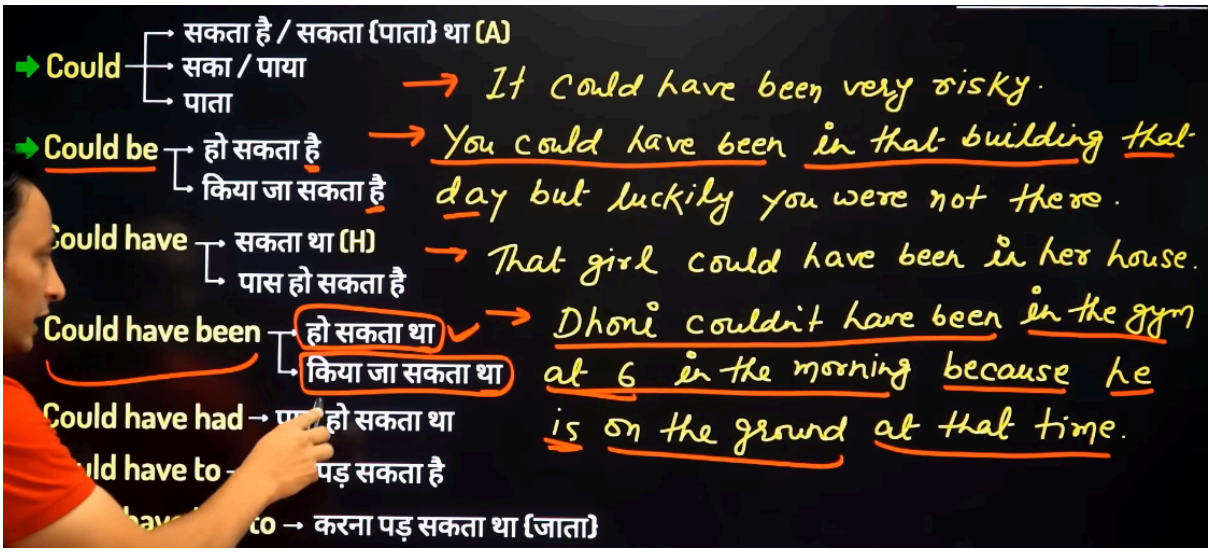

English Speaking Course - Day 29
Modal Verbs in English
Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया
पाता
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
Could have → सकता था (H)
पास हो सकता है
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
Could have had → पास हो सकता था
Could have to → करना पड़ सकता है
Could have had to → करना पड़ सकता था (जाता)
He could be sent to Mumbai next year.
It could be done very easily.
This target could be achieved.
I could be sent back home if I don't perform.
We could be told about this matter.

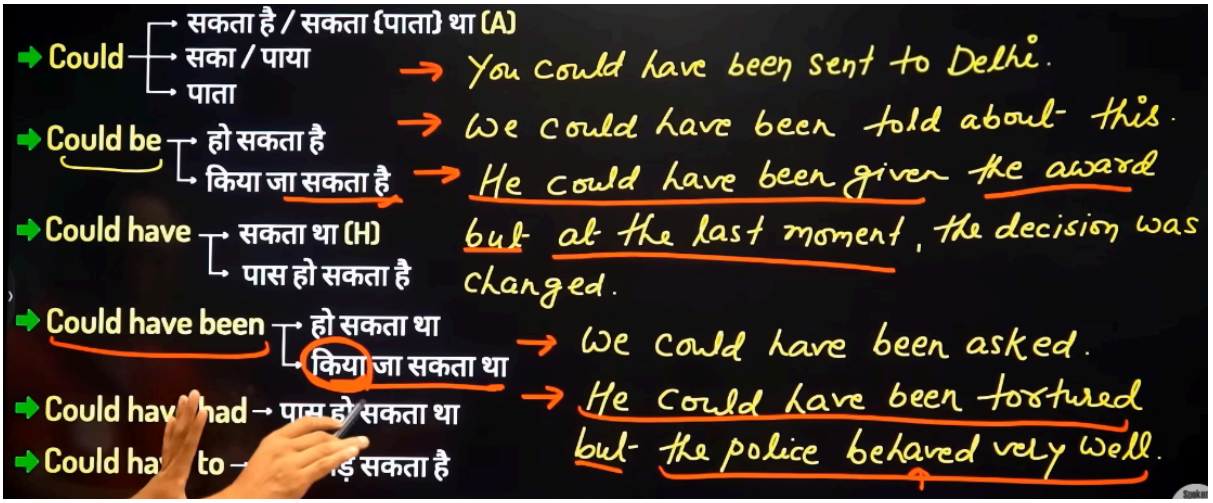
Eg - 3 → Could have … + v3rd


Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया
पाता
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
Could have → सकता था (H)
पास हो सकता है
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
Could have had → पास हो सकता था
Could have to → करना पड़ सकता है
Could have had to → करना पड़ सकता था (जाता)
We could have helped each other that day.
You could have told me about it.
He could have met me that day but he was busy.
We could have studied together but you didn't come due to rain.
He could have passed the UPSC exam very easily.

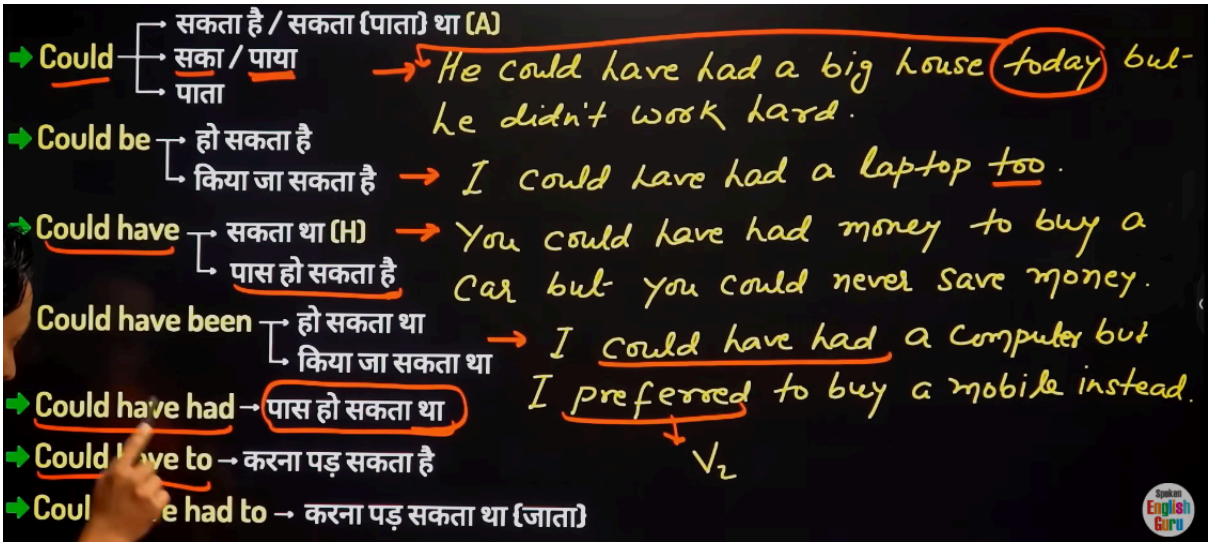

English Speaking Course - Day 29
Modal Verbs in English
Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया
पाता
He could have a car next year.
not
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
Could he have a car next year?
Could have → सकता था (H)
पास हो सकता है
not
Why couldn't he have a car next year?
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
Those people could have pens.
Could have had → पास हो सकता था
If you read the newspaper every day,
Could have to → करना पड़ सकता है
You could also have good knowledge too
Could have had to → करना पड़ सकता था (जाता)

Eg - 4 → Could have been … + v3rd

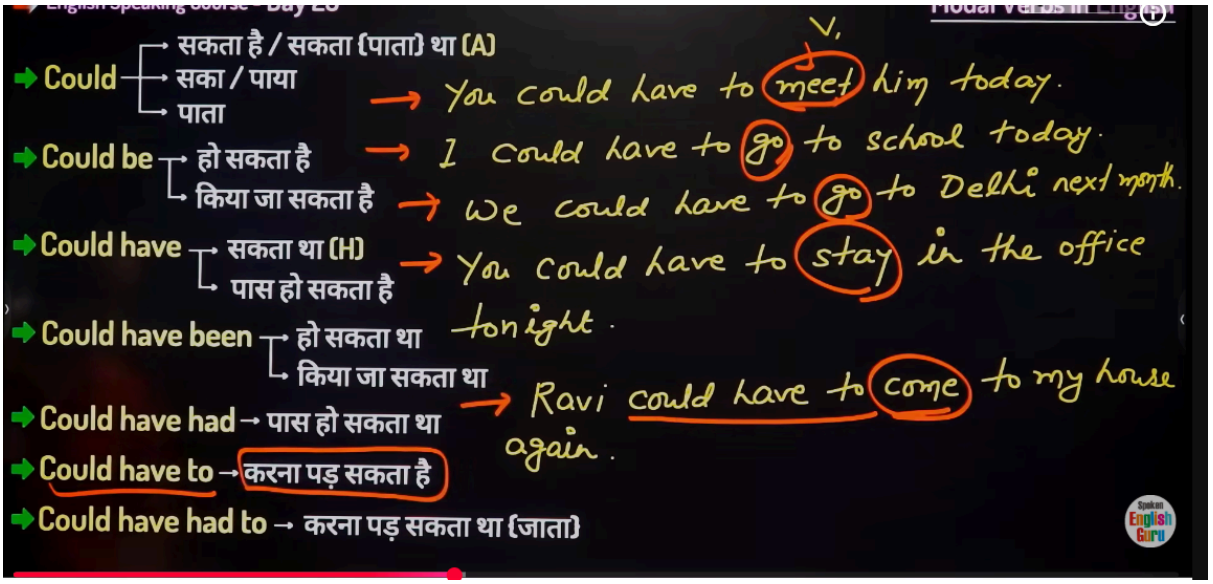

Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया
पाता
It could have been very risky.
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
You could have been in that building that day but luckily you were not there.
Could have → सकता था (H)
पास हो सकता है
That girl could have been in her house.
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
Dhoni couldn't have been in the gym at 6 in the morning because he is on the ground at that time.
Could have had → हो सकता था
पड़ सकता है
करना पड़ सकता था (जाता)


Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया
पाता
You could have been sent to Delhi.
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
We could have been told about this.
He could have been given the award but at the last moment, the decision was changed.
Could have → सकता था (H)
पास हो सकता है
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
We could have been asked.
He could have been tortured but the police behaved very well.

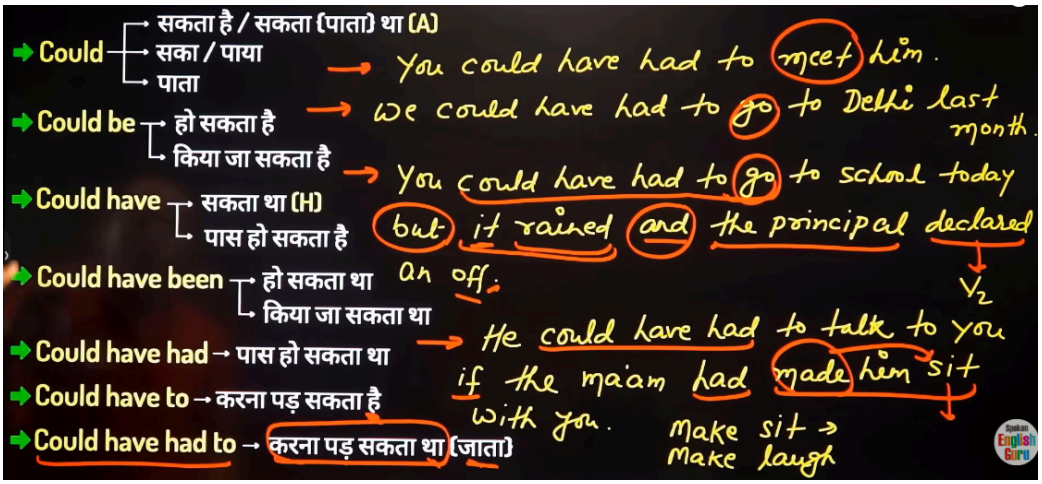
Eg - 5 → Could have had… + v3rd


Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया
पाता
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
Could have → सकता था (H)
पास हो सकता है
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
Could have had → पास हो सकता था
Could ve to → करना पड़ सकता है
Coul e had to → करना पड़ सकता था (जाता)
He could have had a big house today but he didn't work hard.
I could have had a laptop too.
You could have had money to buy a car but you could never save money.
I could have had a computer but I preferred to buy a mobile instead.
V2

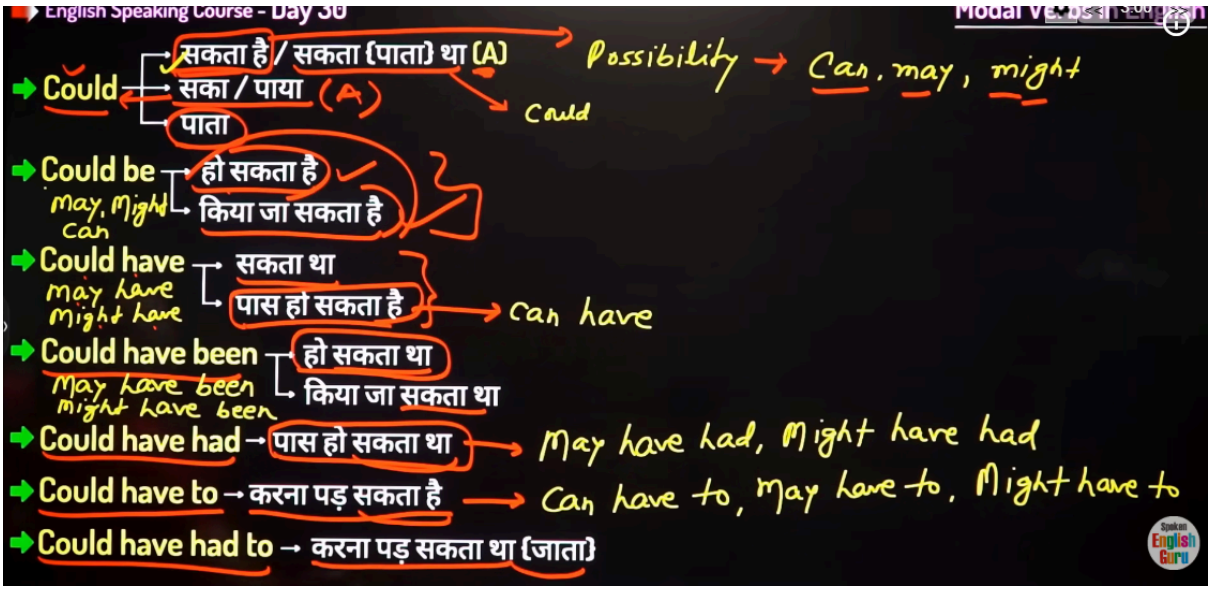
Eg - 6 → Could have to … + v 1st


Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया
पाता
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
Could have → सकता था (H)
पास हो सकता है
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
Could have had → पास हो सकता था
Could have to → करना पड़ सकता है
Could have had to → करना पड़ सकता था (जाता)
V1
You could have to meet him today.
I could have to go to school today.
We could have to go to Delhi next month.
You could have to stay in the office tonight.
Ravi could have to come to my house again.

Eg - 7 → Could have had to … + v 1st

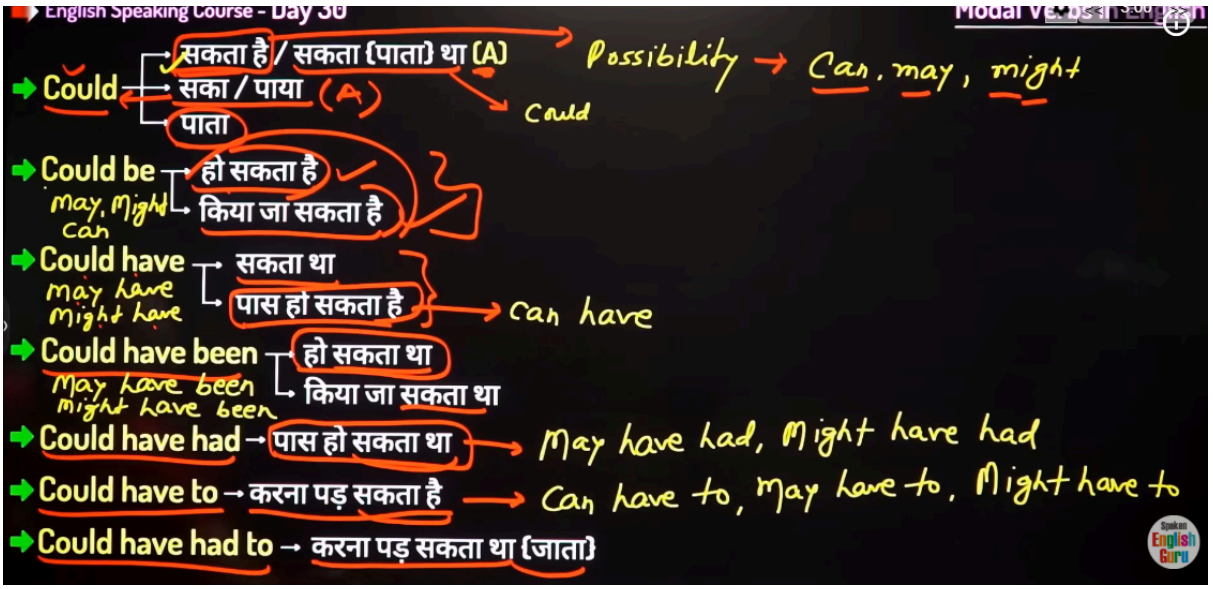

Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया
पाता
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
Could have → सकता था (H)
पास हो सकता है
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
Could have had → पास हो सकता था
Could have to → करना पड़ सकता है
Could have had to → करना पड़ सकता था (जाता)
You could have had to meet him.
We could have had to go to Delhi last month.
You could have had to go to school today but it rained and the principal declared an off.
V2
He could have had to talk to you if the maam had made him sit with you.
Make sit → Make laugh

Conclude -


English Speaking Course - Day 30
Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया (A)
पाता
Possibility → Can, may, might
Could
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
May, Might, Can
Could have → सकता था
पास हो सकता है
May have, Might have
Can have
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
May have been, might have been
Could have had → पास हो सकता था → May have had, Might have had
Could have to → करना पड़ सकता है → Can have to, may have to, Might have to
Could have had to → करना पड़ सकता था (जाता)

In last line **Could have had to** - ki jagaha - **May have had to, Might have had to**

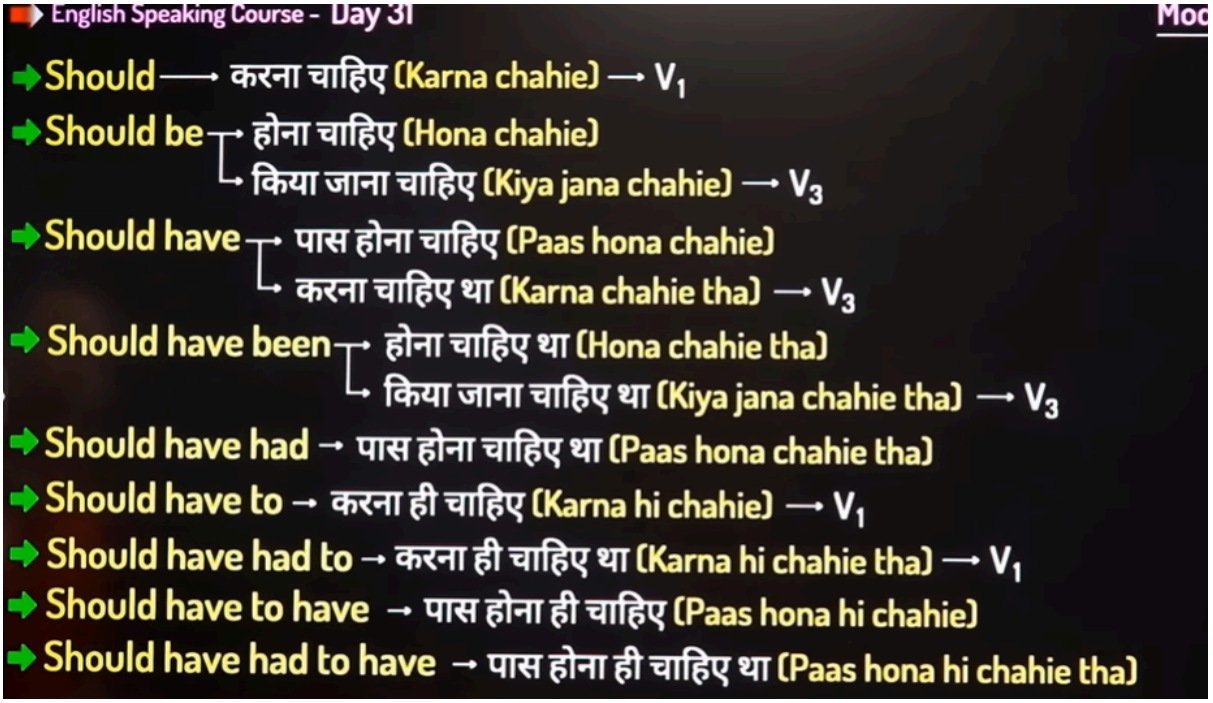
May/Might


English Speaking Course - Day 30
Could → सकता है / सकता (पाता) था (A)
सका / पाया (A)
पाता
Possibility → Can, may, might
Could
Could be → हो सकता है
किया जा सकता है
may, might, can
Could have → सकता था
पास हो सकता है
may have, might have
Can have
Could have been → हो सकता था
किया जा सकता था
May have been, might have been
Could have had → पास हो सकता था → May have had, Might have had
Could have to → करना पड़ सकता है → Can have to, May have to, Might have to
Could have had to → करना पड़ सकता था (जाता)

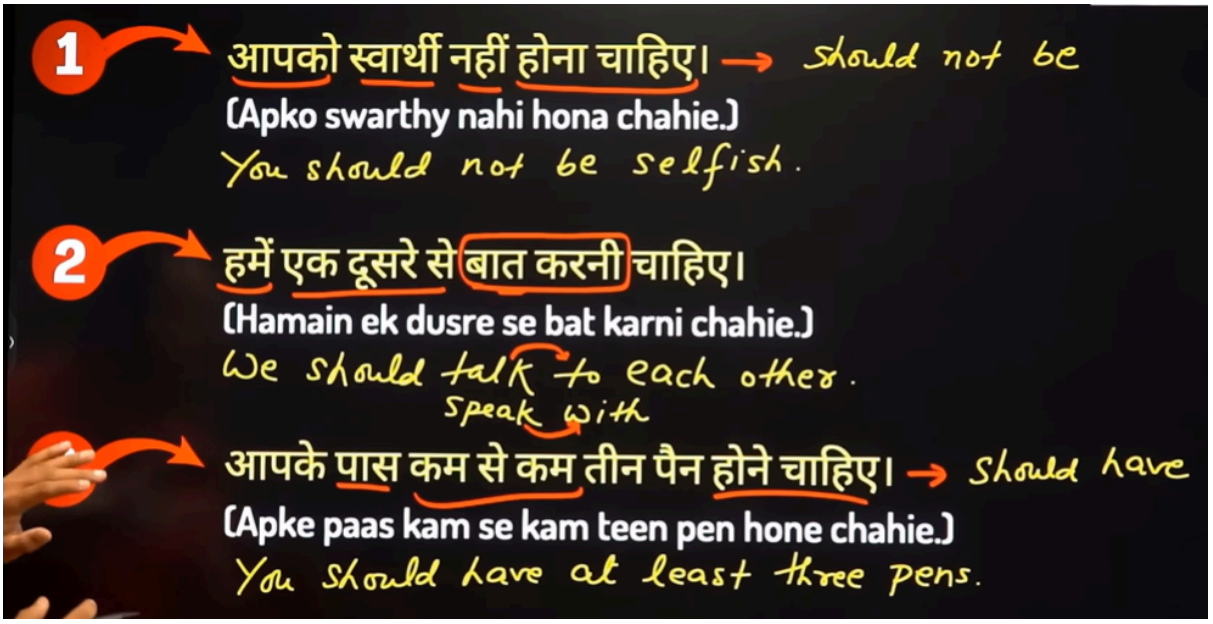
In last line **Could have had to** - ki jagaha - **May have had to, Might have had to**

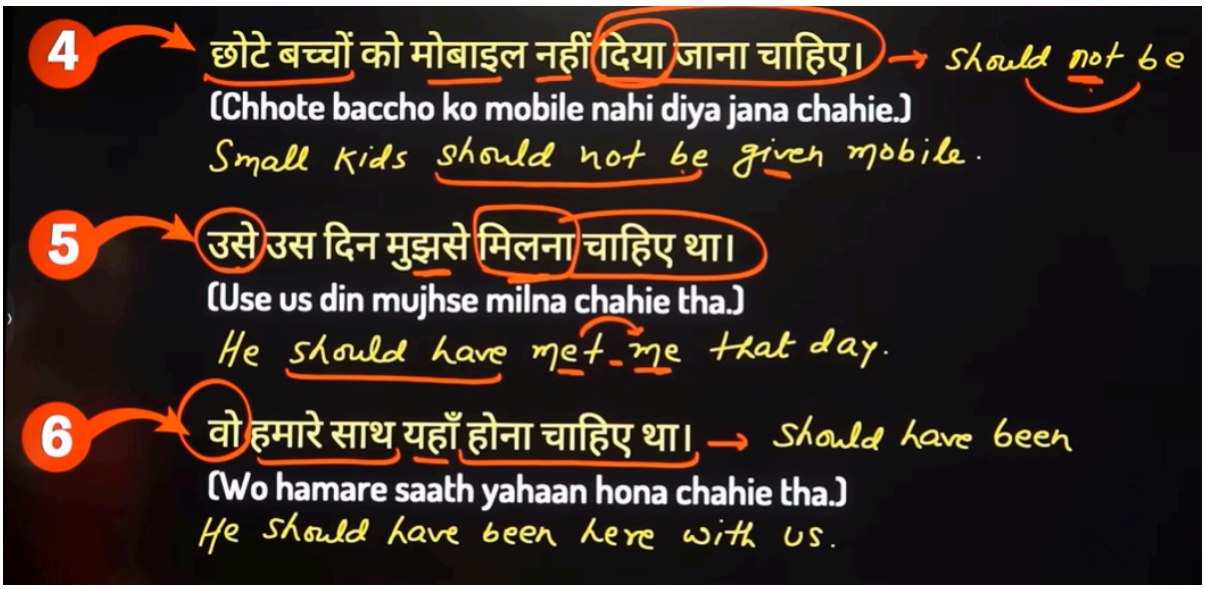
Should/would

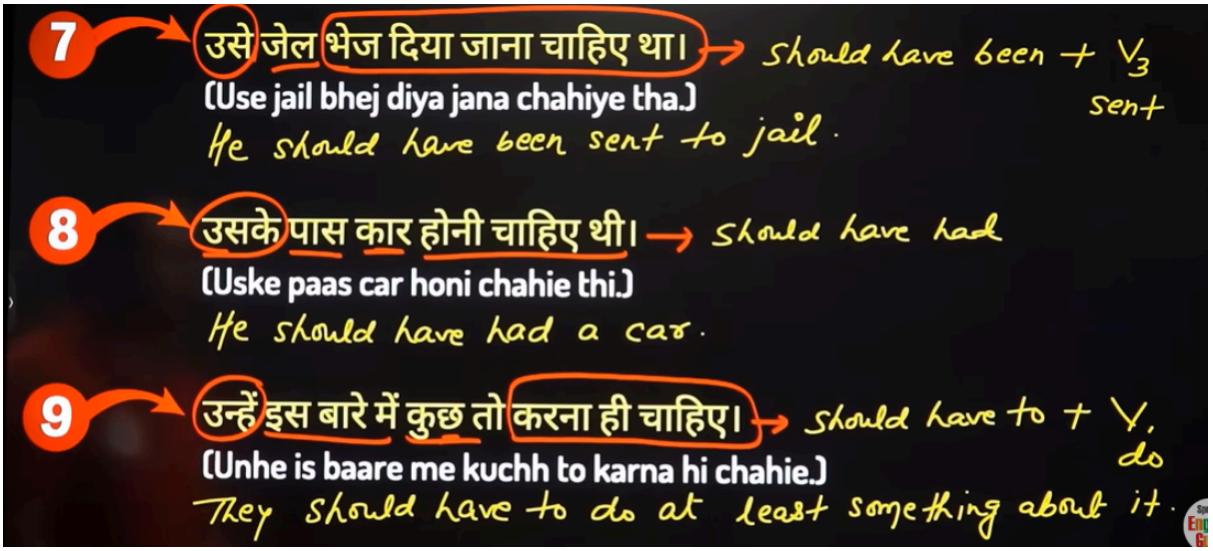
SHOULD

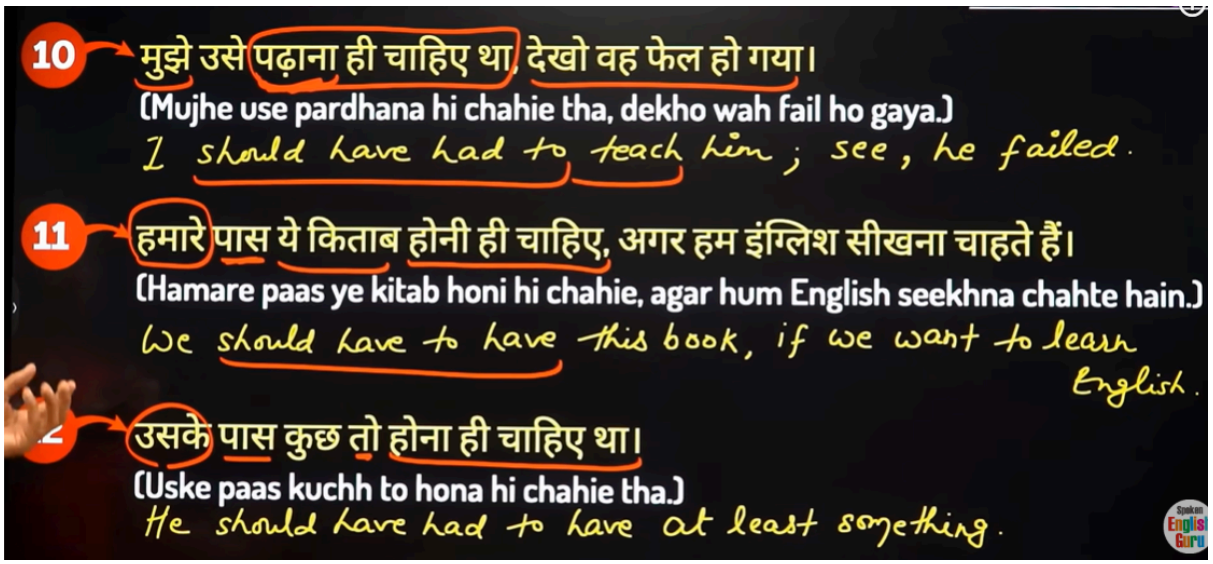

English Speaking Course - Day 31
Should → करना चाहिए (Karna chahie) → V1
Should be → होना चाहिए (Hona chahie)
किया जाना चाहिए (Kiya jana chahie) → V3
Should have → पास होना चाहिए (Paas hona chahie)
करना चाहिए था (Karna chahie tha) → V3
Should have been → होना चाहिए था (Hona chahie tha)
किया जाना चाहिए था (Kiya jana chahie tha) → V3
Should have had → पास होना चाहिए था (Paas hona chahie tha)
Should have to → करना ही चाहिए (Karna hi chahie) → V1
Should have had to → करना ही चाहिए था (Karna hi chahie tha) → V1
Should have to have → पास होना ही चाहिए (Paas hona hi chahie)
Should have had to have → पास होना ही चाहिए था (Paas hona hi chahie tha)

Eg -

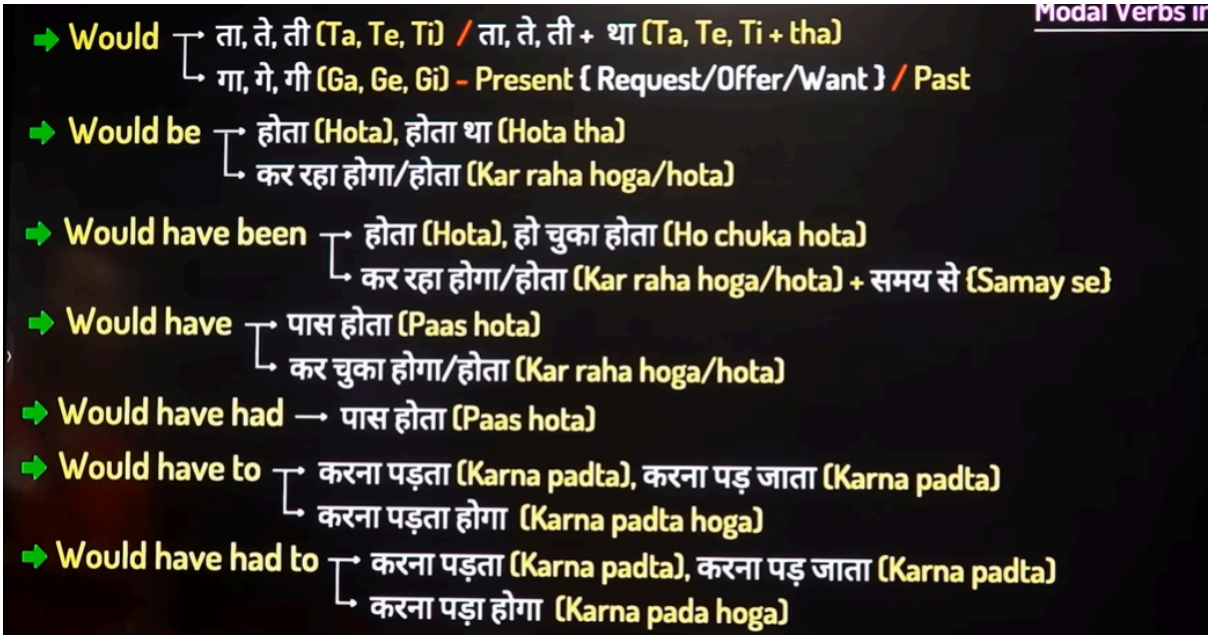

1
आपको स्वार्थी नहीं होना चाहिए। → Should not be
(Apko swarthy nahi hona chahie.)
You should not be selfish.
2
हमें एक दूसरे से बात करनी चाहिए।
(Hamain ek dusre se bat karni chahie.)
We should talk to each other.
speak with
आपके पास कम से कम तीन पैन होने चाहिए। → Should have
(Apke paas kam se kam teen pen hone chahie.)
You should have at least three pens.

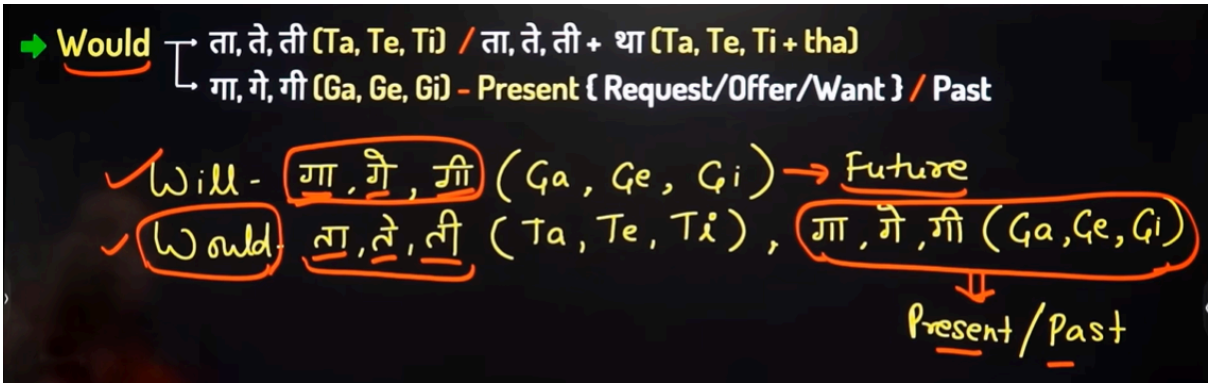

4
छोटे बच्चों को मोबाइल नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। → Should not be
(Chhote baccho ko mobile nahi diya jana chahie.)
Small kids should not be given mobile.
5
उसे उस दिन मुझसे मिलना चाहिए था।
(Use us din mujhse milna chahie tha.)
He should have met me that day.
6
वो हमारे साथ यहाँ होना चाहिए था। → Should have been
(Wo hamare saath yahaan hona chahie tha.)
He should have been here with us.


7
उसे जेल भेज दिया जाना चाहिए था। → Should have been + V3
(Use jail bhej diya jana chahiye tha.)
sent
He should have been sent to jail.
8
उसके पास कार होनी चाहिए थी। → Should have had
(Uske paas car honi chahie thi.)
He should have had a car.
9
उन्हें इस बारे में कुछ तो करना ही चाहिए। → Should have to + V1
(Unhe is baare me kuchh to karna hi chahie.)
do
They should have to do at least something about it.

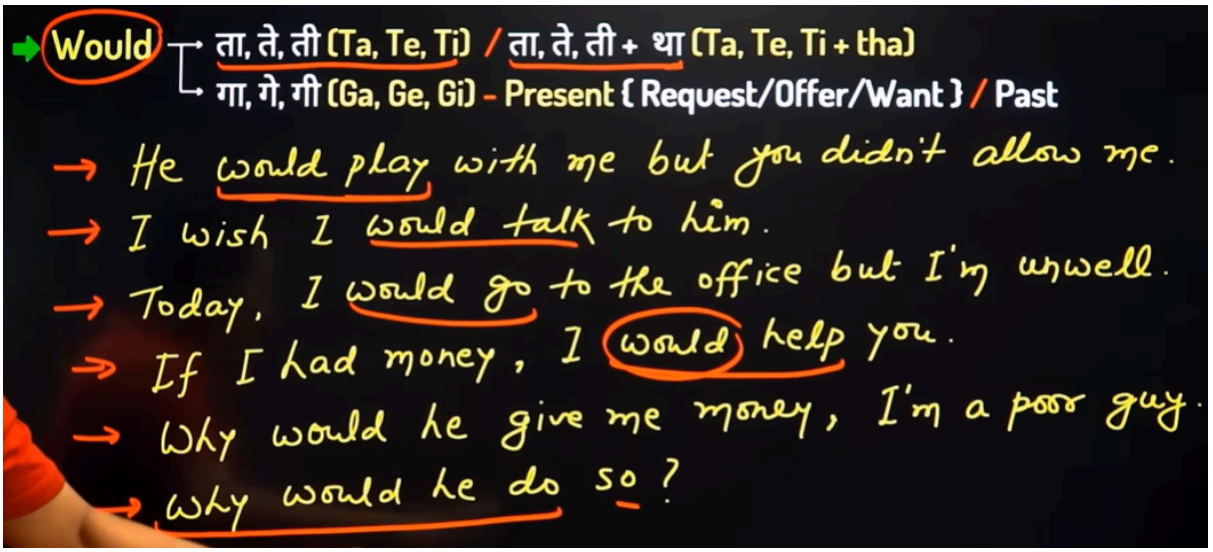

10
मुझे उसे पढ़ाना ही चाहिए था, देखो वह फेल हो गया।
(Mujhe use pardhana hi chahie tha, dekho wah fail ho gaya.)
I should have had to teach him; see, he failed.
11
हमारे पास ये किताब होनी ही चाहिए, अगर हम इंग्लिश सीखना चाहते हैं।
(Hamare paas ye kitab honi hi chahie, agar hum English seekhna chahte hain.)
We should have to have this book, if we want to learn English.
उसके पास कुछ तो होना ही चाहिए था।
(Uske paas kuchh to hona hi chahie tha.)
He should have had to have at least something.

WOULD (used to, also)


Modal Verbs in
Would
ता, ते, ती (Ta, Te, Ti) / ता, ते, ती + था (Ta, Te, Ti + tha)
गा, गे, गी (Ga, Ge, Gi) - Present { Request/Offer/Want } / Past
Would be
होता (Hota), होता था (Hota tha)
कर रहा होगा/होता (Kar raha hoga/hota)
Would have been
होता (Hota), हो चुका होता (Ho chuka hota)
कर रहा होगा/होता (Kar raha hoga/hota) + समय से (Samay se)
Would have
पास होता (Paas hota)
कर चुका होगा/होता (Kar raha hoga/hota)
Would have had
पास होता (Paas hota)
Would have to
करना पड़ता (Karna padta), करना पड़ जाता (Karna padta)
करना पड़ता होगा (Karna padta hoga)
Would have had to
करना पड़ता (Karna padta), करना पड़ जाता (Karna padta)
करना पड़ा होगा (Karna pada hoga)


Would
ता, ते, ती (Ta, Te, Ti) / ता, ते, ती + था (Ta, Te, Ti + tha)
गा, गे, गी (Ga, Ge, Gi) - Present { Request/Offer/Want } / Past
Will - गा, गे, गी (Ga, Ge, Gi) → Future
Would - ता, ते, ती (Ta, Te, Ti), गा, गे, गी (Ga, Ge, Gi)
Present / Past

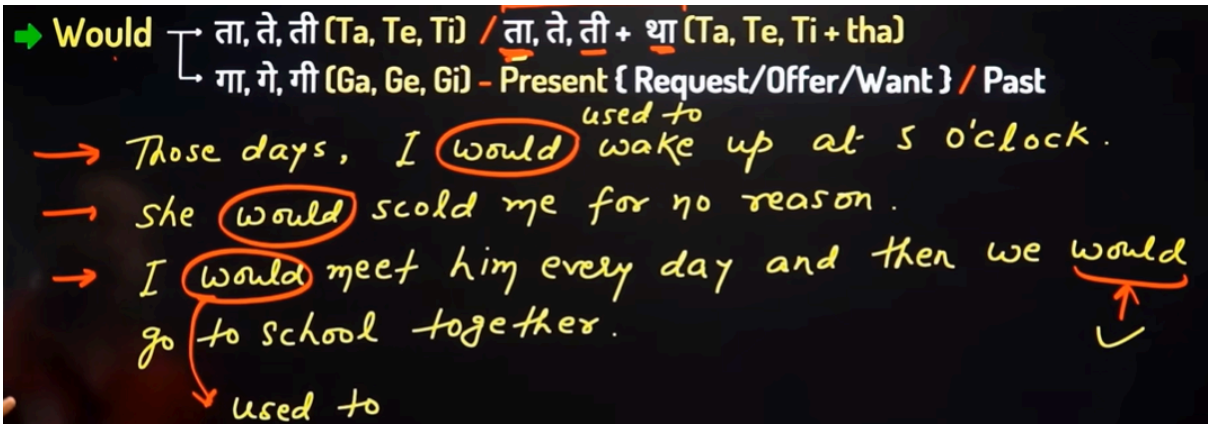
Eg -

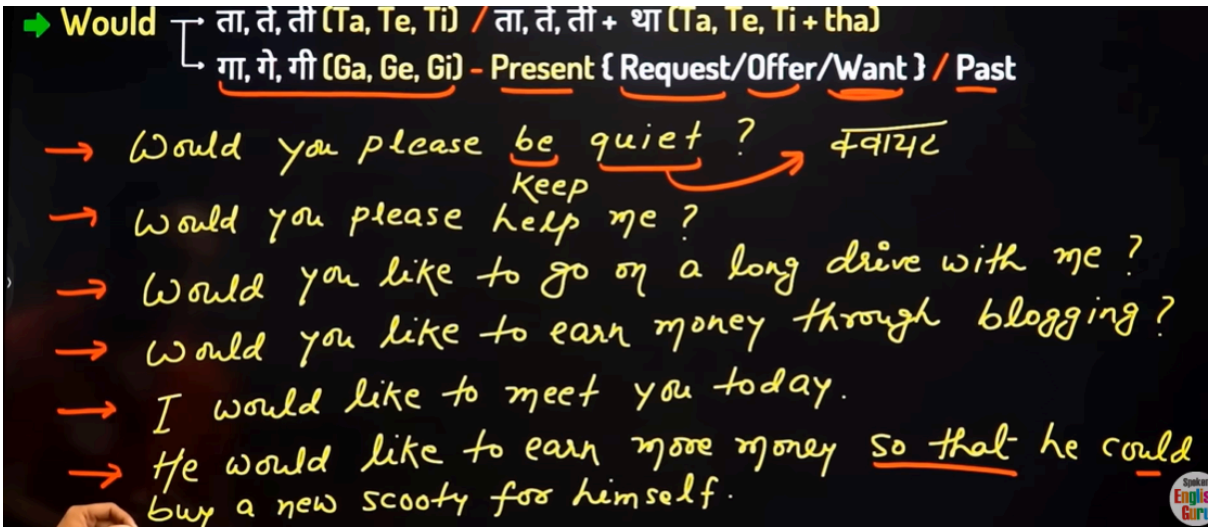

Would
ता, ते, ती (Ta, Te, Ti) / ता, ते, ती + था (Ta, Te, Ti + tha)
गा, गे, गी (Ga, Ge, Gi) - Present { Request/Offer/Want } / Past
He would play with me but you didn't allow me.
I wish I would talk to him.
Today, I would go to the office but I'm unwell.
If I had money, I would help you.
Why would he give me money, I'm a poor guy.
Why would he do so?

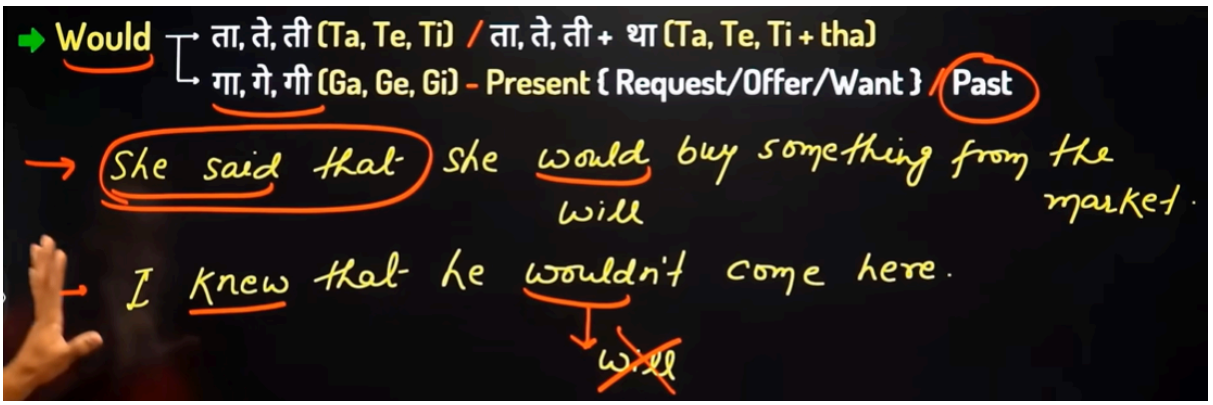
Note __

1) we can also use → **used to** instead of **would**

2) and we can't use used to 2 times in one sentence… but would can

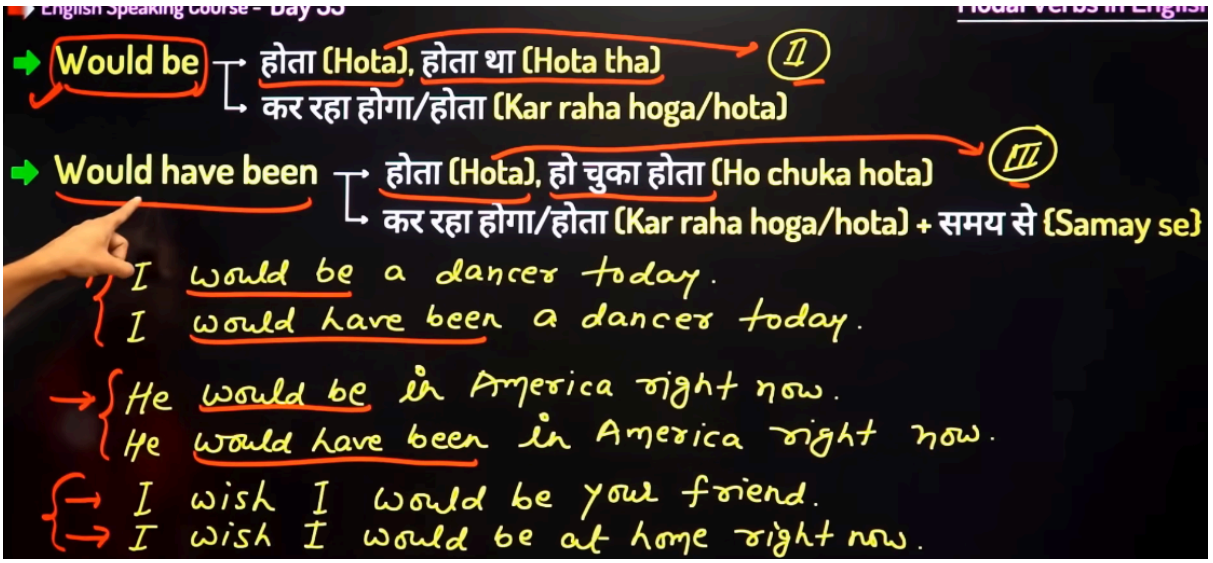

Would
ता, ते, ती (Ta, Te, Ti) / ता, ते, ती + था (Ta, Te, Ti + tha)
गा, गे, गी (Ga, Ge, Gi) - Present { Request/Offer/Want } / Past
used to
Those days, I would wake up at 5 o'clock.
She would scold me for no reason.
I would meet him every day and then we would go to school together.
used to


Would
ता, ते, ती (Ta, Te, Ti) / ता, ते, ती + था (Ta, Te, Ti + tha)
गा, गे, गी (Ga, Ge, Gi) - Present { Request/Offer/Want } / Past
Would you please be quiet ?
Keep
Would you please help me ?
Would you like to go on a long drive with me ?
Would you like to earn money through blogging ?
I would like to meet you today.
He would like to earn more money so that he could buy a new scooty for himself.

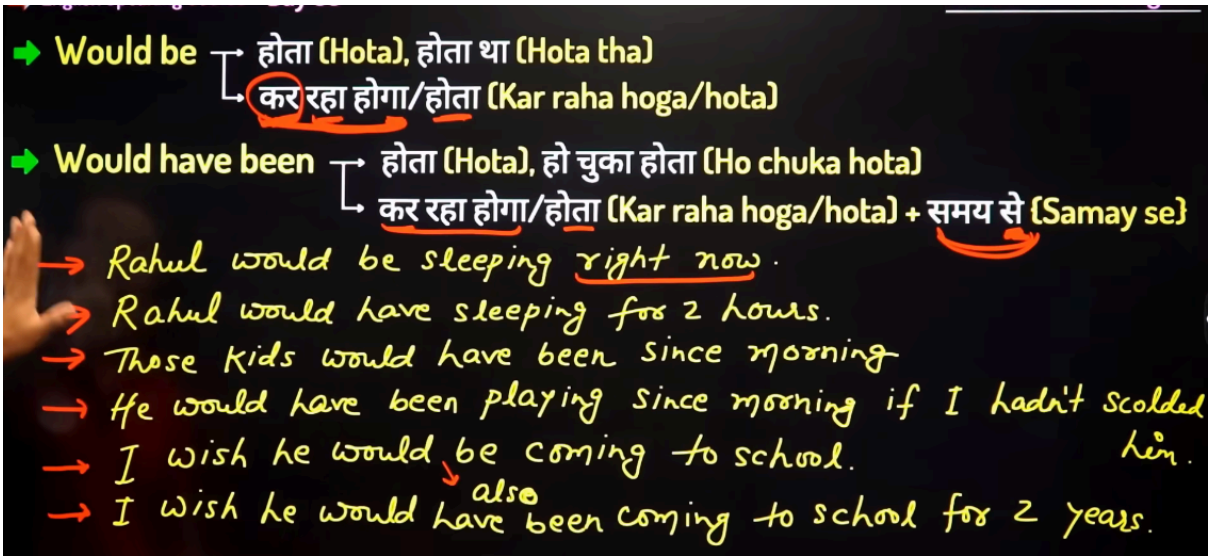

Would
ता, ते, ती (Ta, Te, Ti) / ता, ते, ती + था (Ta, Te, Ti + tha)
गा, गे, गी (Ga, Ge, Gi) - Present { Request/Offer/Want } / Past
She said that she would buy something from the market.
will
I knew that he wouldn't come here.
will

2.1)

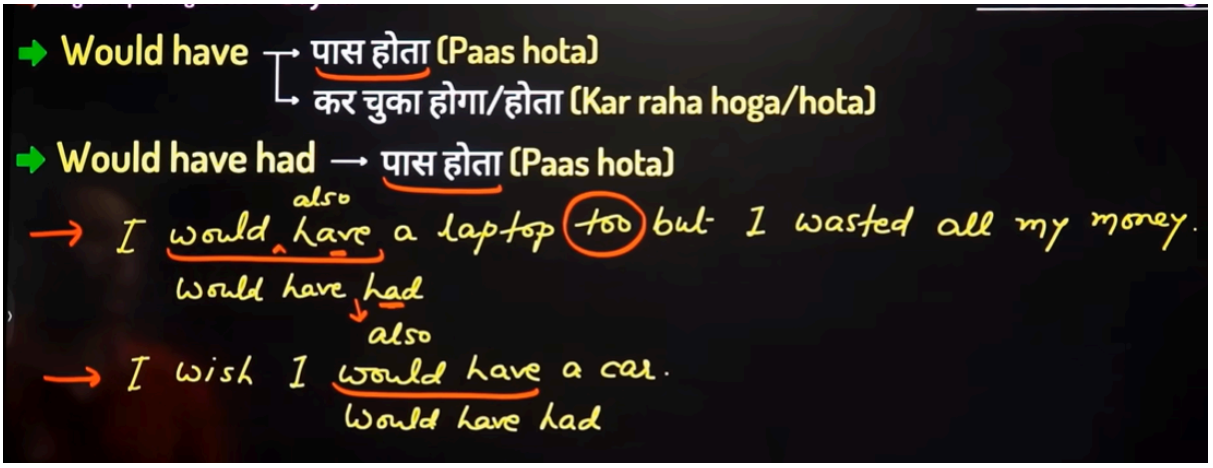
Also - **i wish** = then only = **would be**


English Speaking Course - Day 55
Modal Verbs in English
Would be → होता (Hota), होता था (Hota tha)
कर रहा होगा/होता (Kar raha hoga/hota)
II
Would have been → होता (Hota), हो चुका होता (Ho chuka hota)
कर रहा होगा/होता (Kar raha hoga/hota) + समय से (Samay se)
III
I would be a dancer today.
I would have been a dancer today.
He would be in America right now.
He would have been in America right now.
I wish I would be your friend.
I wish I would be at home right now.

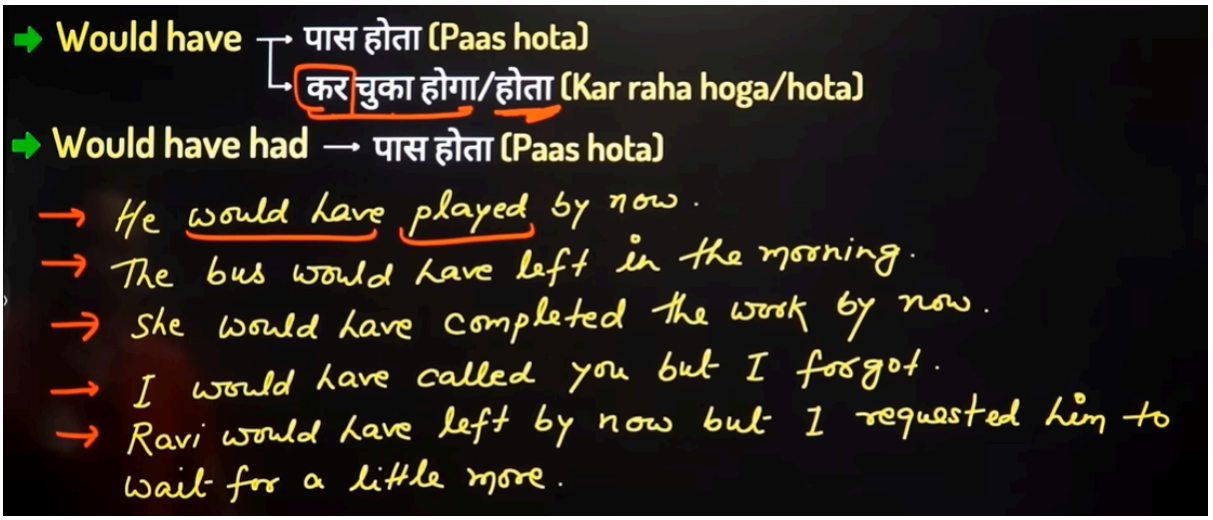
- **If right now ki baat h means.. Vo is samay kr rha hoga.. Then - would be, and kisi samy like 2hr se then would have been.**

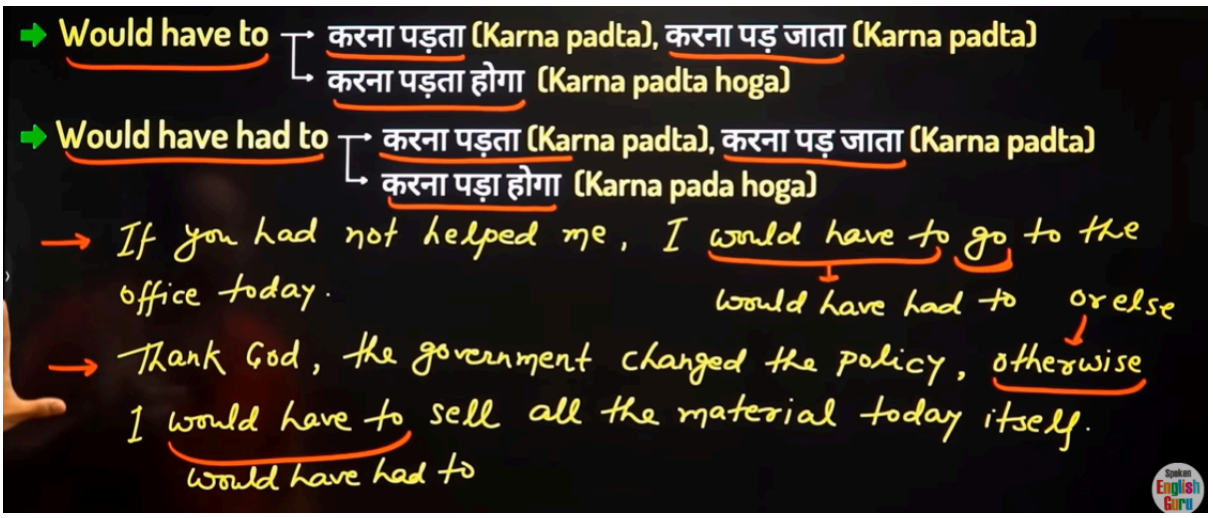

Would be → होता (Hota), होता था (Hota tha)
कर रहा होगा/होता (Kar raha hoga/hota)
Would have been → होता (Hota), हो चुका होता (Ho chuka hota)
कर रहा होगा/होता (Kar raha hoga/hota) + समय से (Samay se)
Rahul would be sleeping right now.
Rahul would have sleeping for 2 hours.
Those kids would have been since morning
He would have been playing since morning if I hadn't scolded him.
I wish he would be coming to school.
also
I wish he would have been coming to school for 2 years.

2.2)

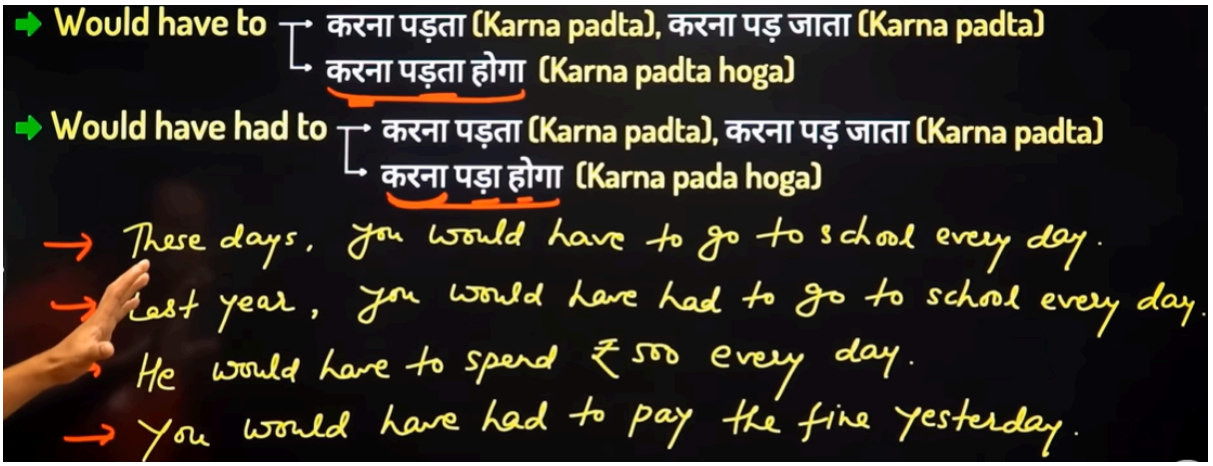

Would have → पास होता (Paas hota)
कर चुका होगा/होता (Kar raha hoga/hota)
Would have had → पास होता (Paas hota)
also
I would have a laptop too but I wasted all my money.
would have had
also
I wish I would have a car.
would have had

Kr chuka hoga at same time.. Like vo is vqkt khel chuka hoga…

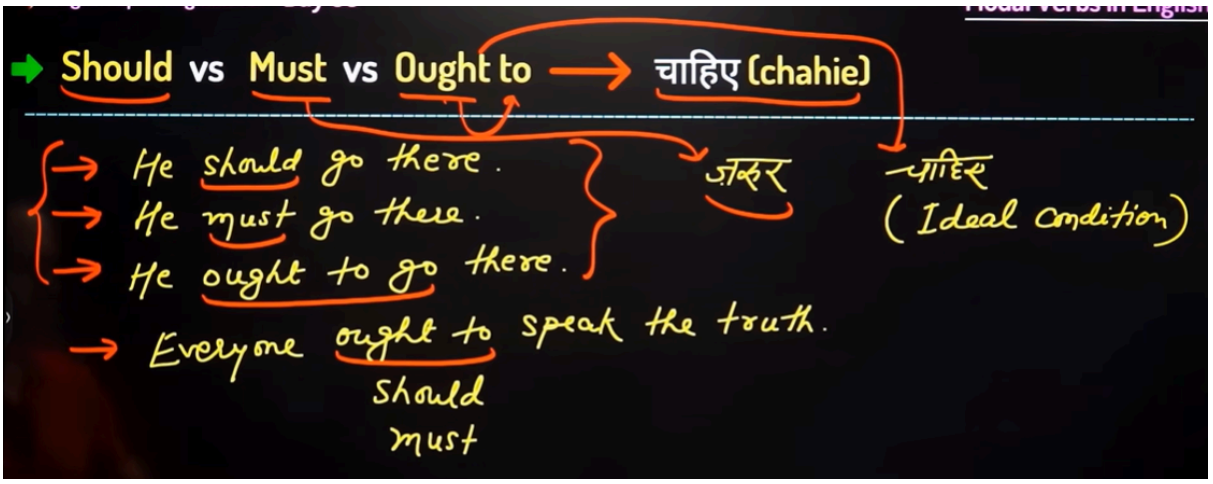

Would have → पास होता (Paas hota)
कर चुका होगा/होता (Kar raha hoga/hota)
Would have had → पास होता (Paas hota)
He would have played by now.
The bus would have left in the morning.
She would have completed the work by now.
I would have called you but I forgot.
Ravi would have left by now but I requested him to wait for a little more.


Would have to → करना पड़ता (Karna padta), करना पड़ जाता (Karna padta)
करना पड़ता होगा (Karna padta hoga)
Would have had to → करना पड़ता (Karna padta), करना पड़ जाता (Karna padta)
करना पड़ा होगा (Karna pada hoga)
If you had not helped me, I would have to go to the office today.
would have had to
or else
Thank God, the government changed the policy, otherwise I would have to sell all the material today itself.
would have had to
Spoken English Guru

Would have to - present, would have had to - past


Would have to → करना पड़ता (Karna padta), करना पड़ जाता (Karna padta)
करना पड़ता होगा (Karna padta hoga)
Would have had to → करना पड़ता (Karna padta), करना पड़ जाता (Karna padta)
करना पड़ा होगा (Karna pada hoga)
These days, you would have to go to school every day.
Last year, you would have had to go to school every day.
He would have to spend ₹500 every day.
You would have had to pay the fine yesterday.

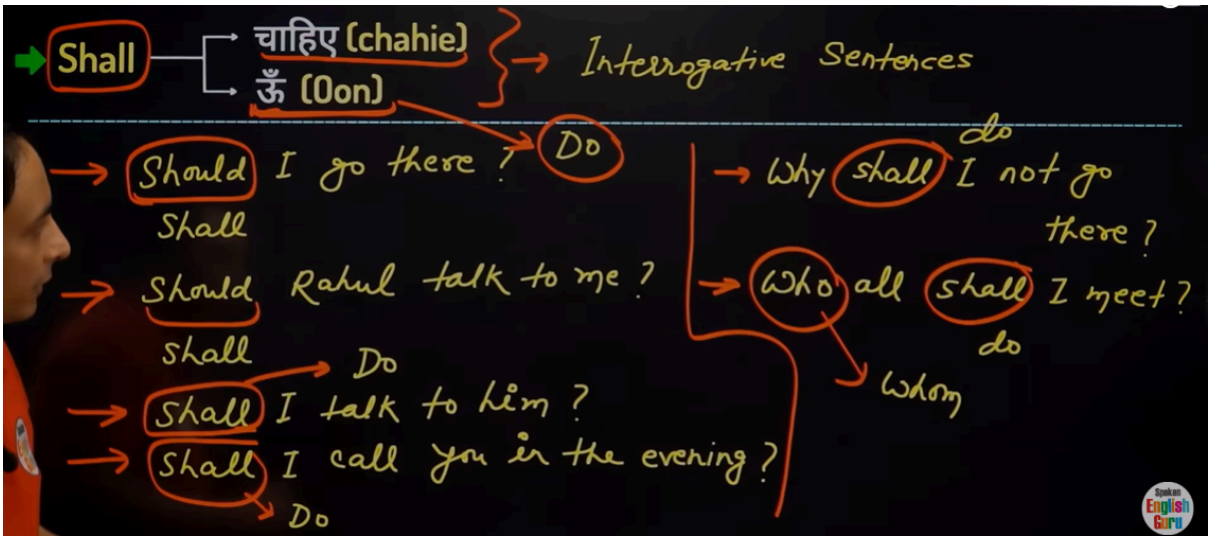
shall, ought, sh,mus,



Difference -

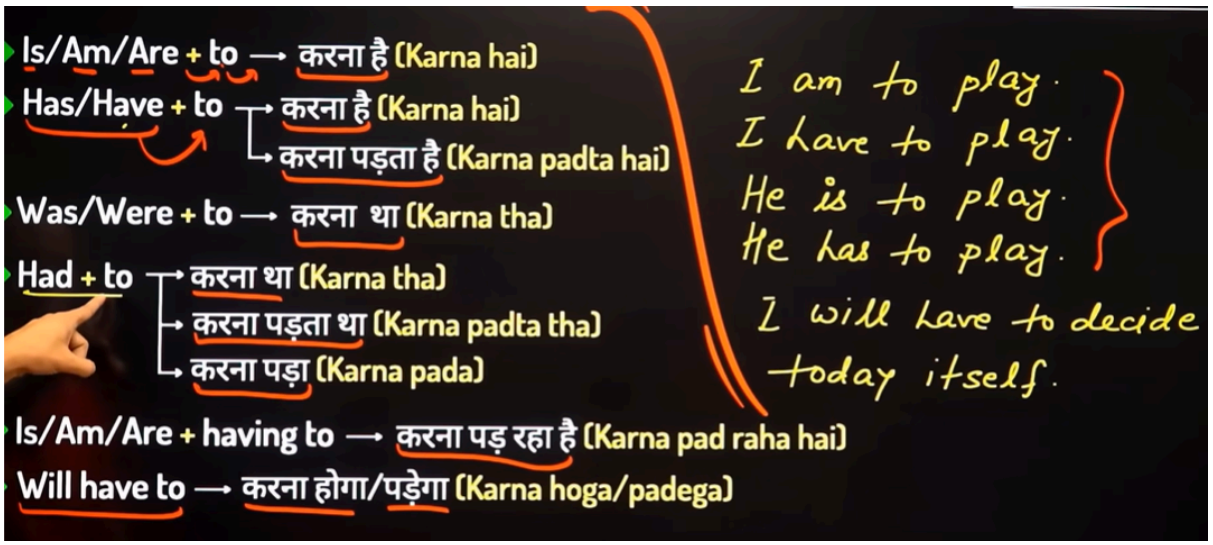
1) **Should** - as usual use for chhahiye
2) **Must** - full urgent or strong need for chhahiye
3) **Ought to** - ideal (like sach bolna chhaiye or doctor ke pass jana chahiye, ya desh se pyaar hona chhiaye)

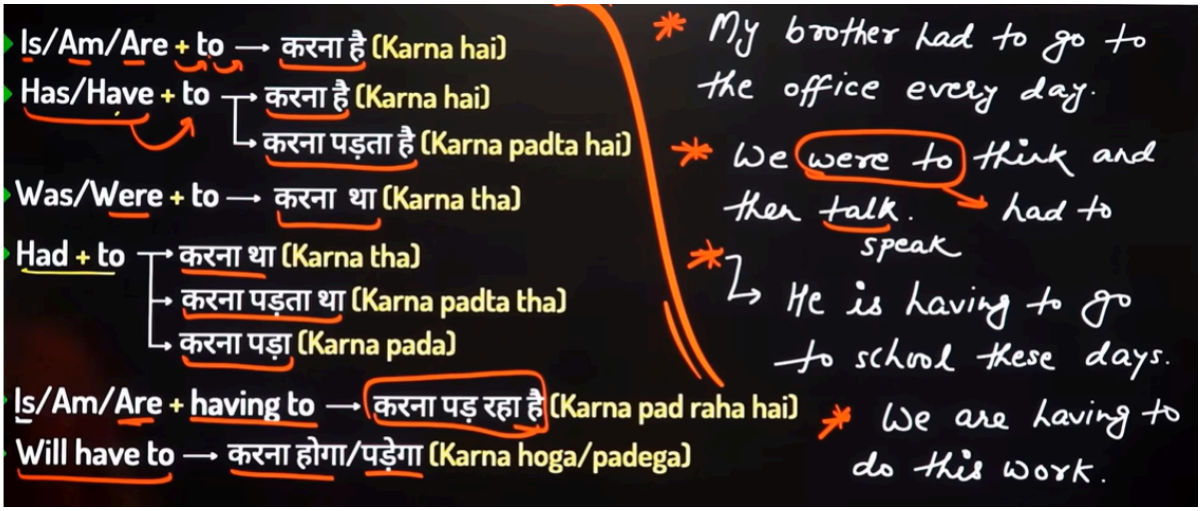
SHALL



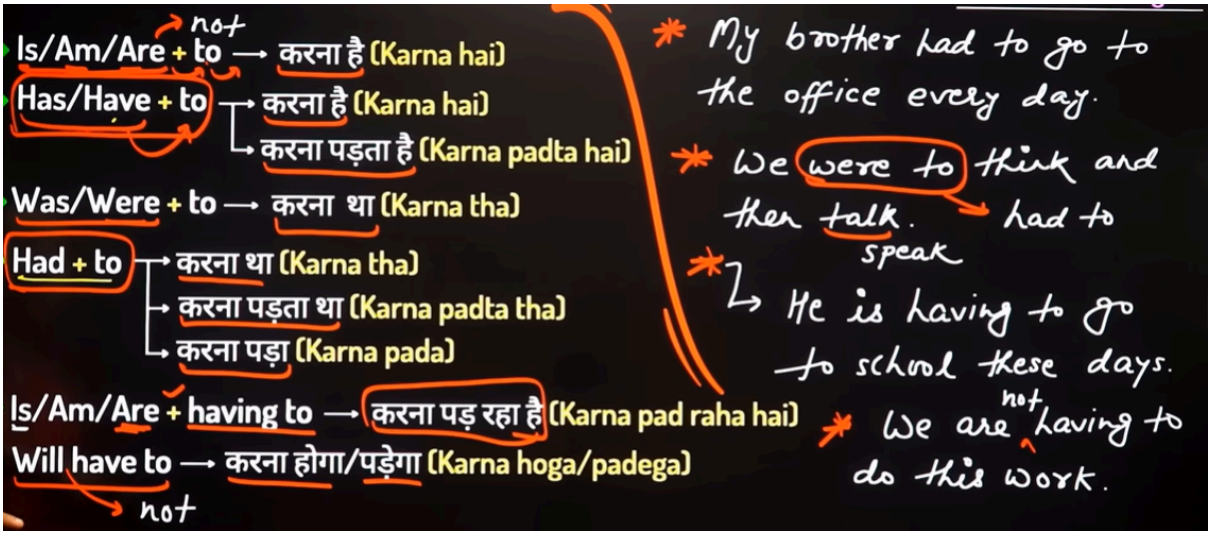
use **do** where (oon, like kya main jau… kya main un se baat kru..)

Be verb + Has to have

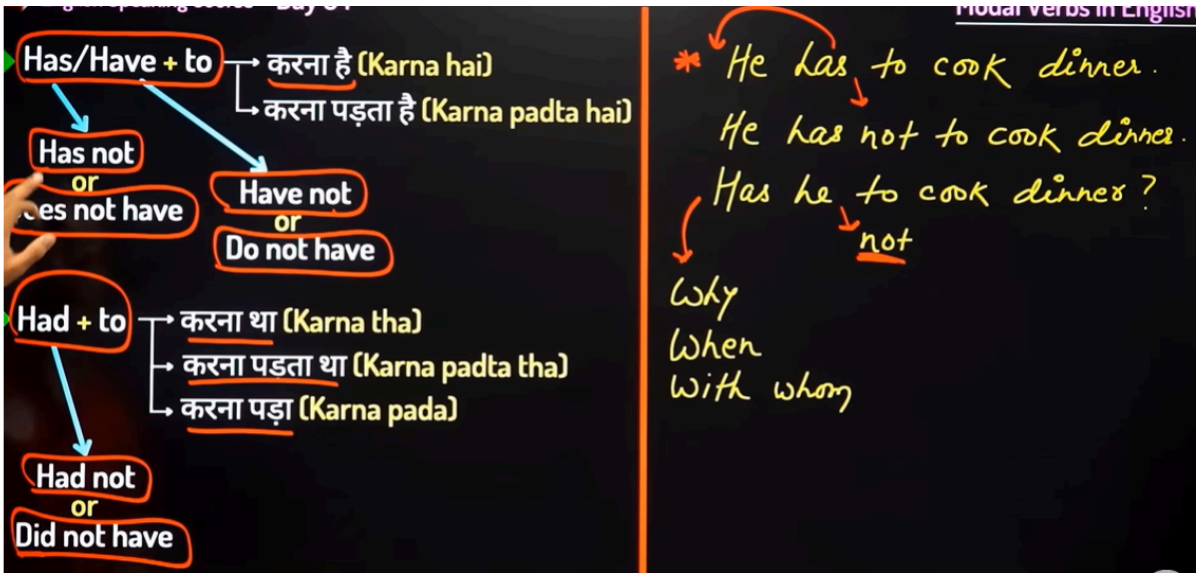

Is/Am/Are + to → करना है (Karna hai)
Has/Have + to → करना है (Karna hai)
करना पड़ता है (Karna padta hai)
Was/Were + to → करना था (Karna tha)
Had + to → करना था (Karna tha)
करना पड़ता था (Karna padta tha)
करना पड़ा (Karna pada)
Is/Am/Are + having to → करना पड़ रहा है (Karna pad raha hai)
Will have to → करना होगा/पड़ेगा (Karna hoga/padega)
I am to play.
I have to play.
He is to play.
He has to play.
I will have to decide today itself.

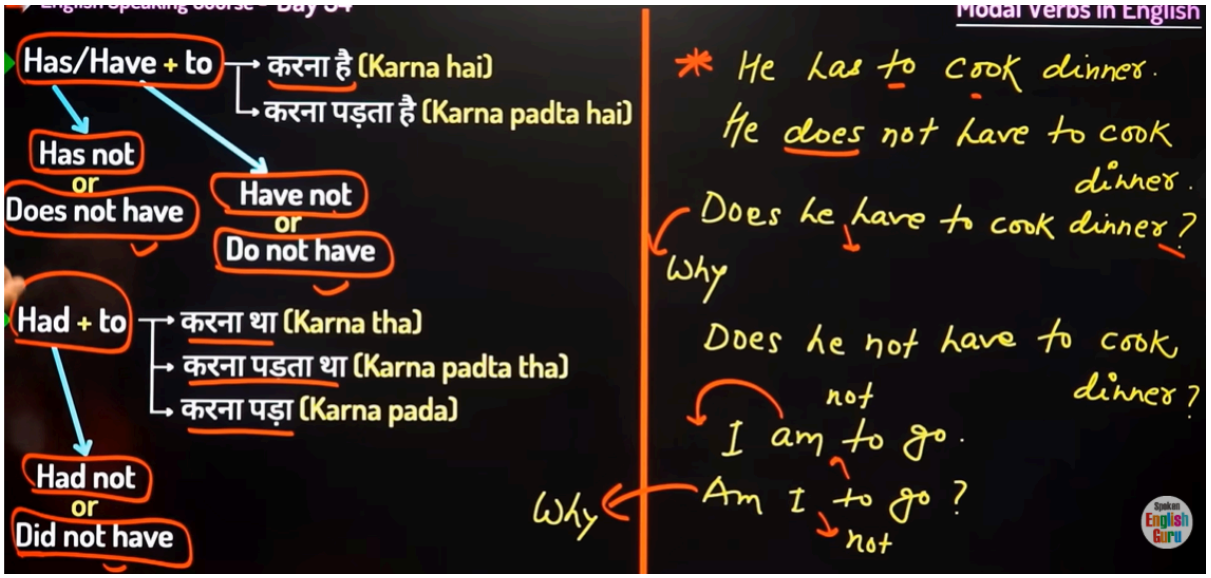

Is/Am/Are + to → करना है (Karna hai)
Has/Have + to → करना है (Karna hai)
करना पड़ता है (Karna padta hai)
Was/Were + to → करना था (Karna tha)
Had + to → करना था (Karna tha)
करना पड़ता था (Karna padta tha)
करना पड़ा (Karna pada)
Is/Am/Are + having to → करना पड़ रहा है (Karna pad raha hai)
Will have to → करना होगा/पड़ेगा (Karna hoga/padega)
My brother had to go to the office every day.
We were to think and then talk. had to speak
He is having to go to school these days.
We are having to do this work.

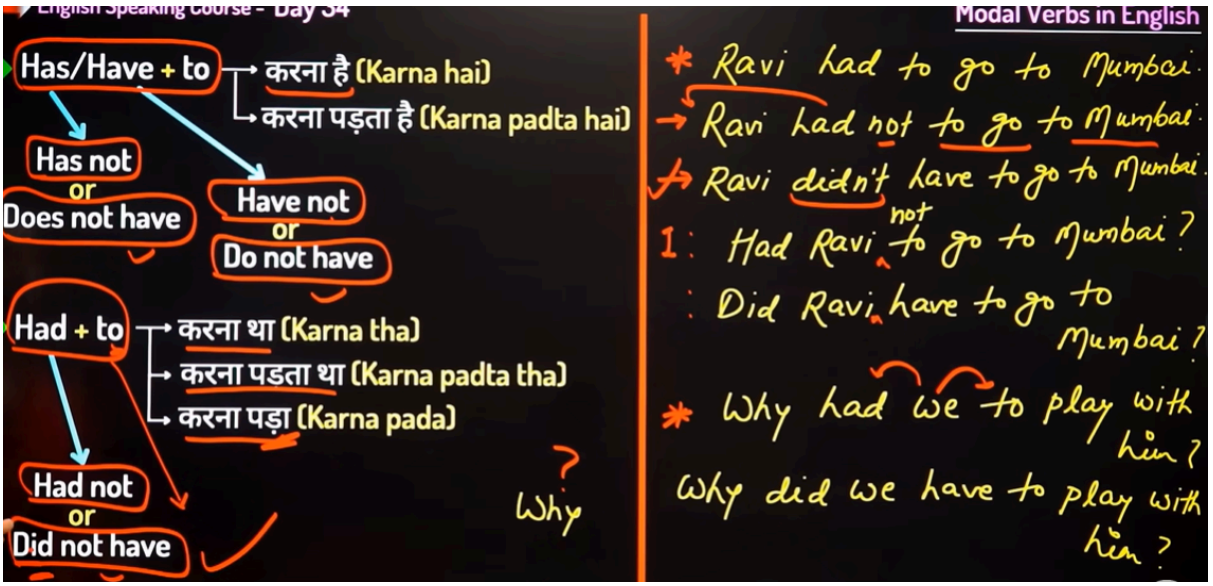
NEGATIVE (EXCEPT - HAS/HAVE TO AND HAD TO)


not
Is/Am/Are + to → करना है (Karna hai)
Has/Have + to → करना है (Karna hai)
करना पड़ता है (Karna padta hai)
Was/Were + to → करना था (Karna tha)
Had + to → करना था (Karna tha)
करना पड़ता था (Karna padta tha)
करना पड़ा (Karna pada)
Is/Am/Are + having to → करना पड़ रहा है (Karna pad raha hai)
Will have to → करना होगा/पड़ेगा (Karna hoga/padega)
not
My brother had to go to the office every day.
We were to think and then talk. had to speak
He is having to go to school these days.
We are not having to do this work.

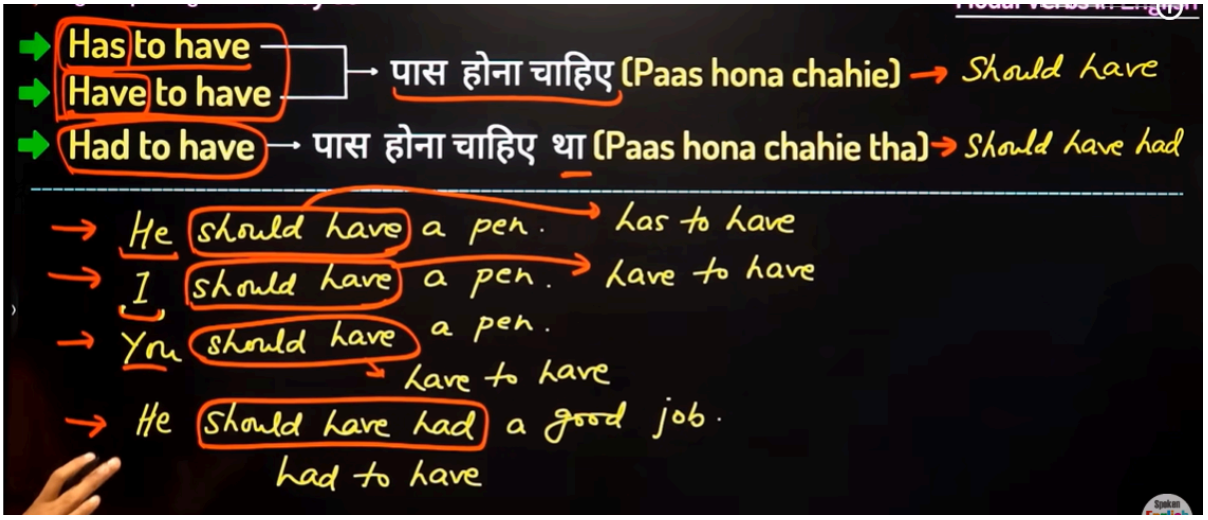
NOW NEGATIVE OF - HAS/HAVE TO AND HAD TO)

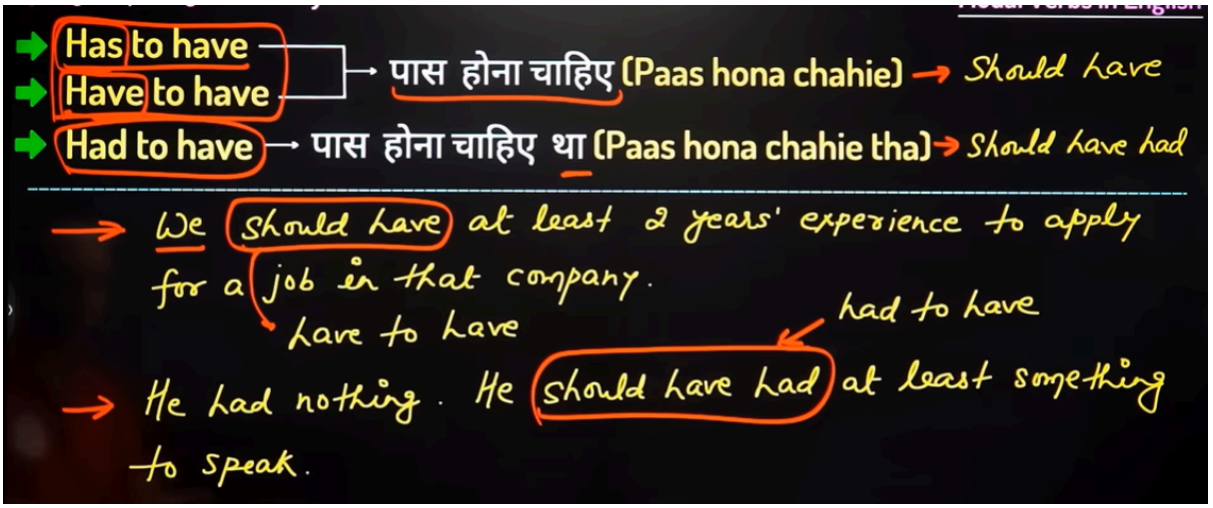

Modal Verbs in English
Has/Have + to → करना है (Karna hai)
→ करना पड़ता है (Karna padta hai)
Has not or ...es not have
Have not or Do not have
Had + to → करना था (Karna tha)
→ करना पडता था (Karna padta tha)
→ करना पड़ा (Karna pada)
Had not or Did not have
* He has to cook dinner.
He has not to cook dinner.
Has he to cook dinner?
not
Why
When
With whom


Modal Verbs in English
Has/Have + to → करना है (Karna hai)
→ करना पड़ता है (Karna padta hai)
Has not or Does not have
Have not or Do not have
Had + to → करना था (Karna tha)
→ करना पडता था (Karna padta tha)
→ करना पड़ा (Karna pada)
Had not or Did not have
Why
* He has to cook dinner.
He does not have to cook dinner.
Does he have to cook dinner?
Why
Does he not have to cook dinner?
not
I am to go.
Am I to go?
not

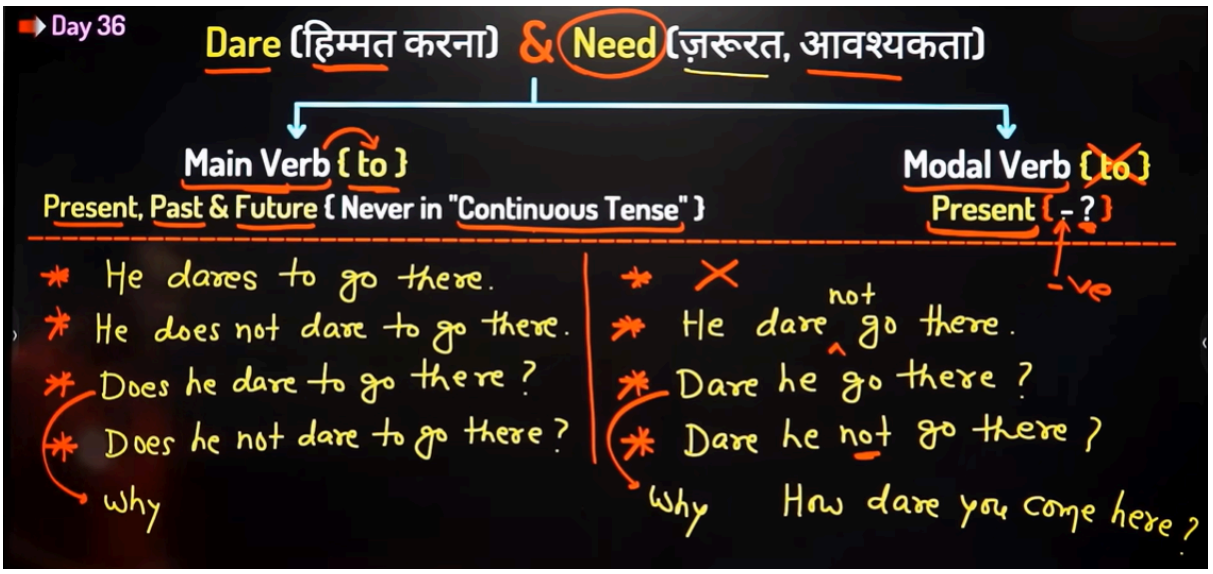

English Speaking Course - Day 34
Modal Verbs in English
Has/Have + to → करना है (Karna hai)
→ करना पड़ता है (Karna padta hai)
Has not or Does not have
Have not or Do not have
Had + to → करना था (Karna tha)
→ करना पडता था (Karna padta tha)
→ करना पड़ा (Karna pada)
Had not or Did not have
Why ?
* Ravi had to go to Mumbai.
Ravi had not to go to Mumbai.
Ravi didn't have to go to Mumbai.
not
1: Had Ravi to go to Mumbai?
: Did Ravi have to go to Mumbai?
* Why had we to play with him?
Why did we have to play with him?

HAS TO HAVE

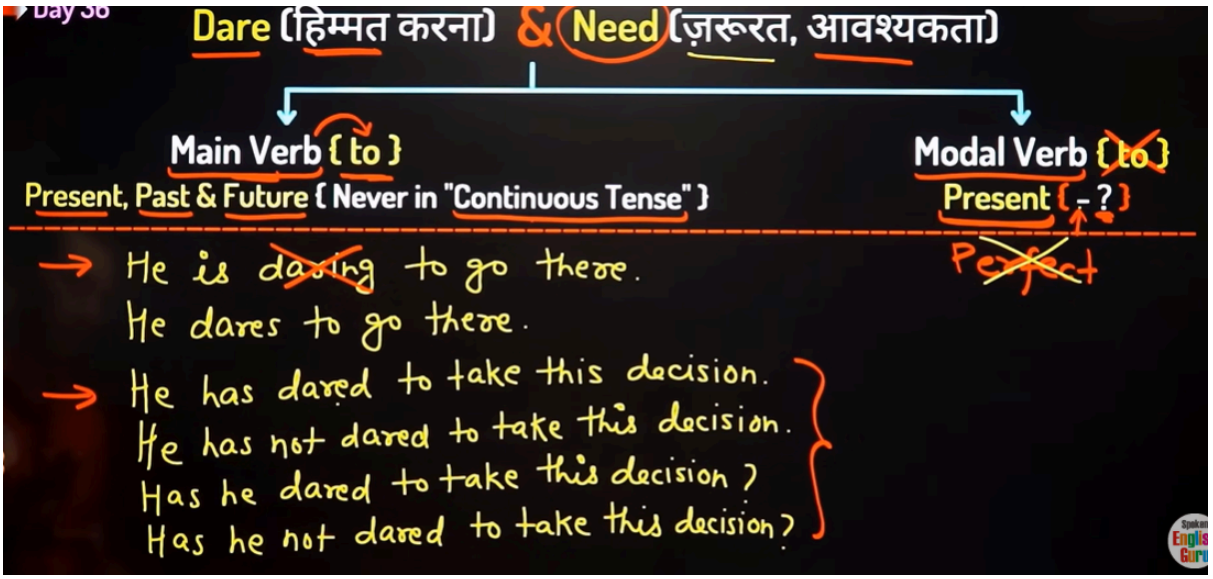

Has to have
Have to have
Had to have
पास होना चाहिए (Paas hona chahie) → Should have
पास होना चाहिए था (Paas hona chahie tha) → Should have had
He should have a pen. → has to have
I should have a pen. → have to have
You should have a pen.
have to have
He should have had a good job.
had to have


Has to have
Have to have
Had to have
पास होना चाहिए (Paas hona chahie) → Should have
पास होना चाहिए था (Paas hona chahie tha) → Should have had
We should have at least 2 years' experience to apply for a job in that company.
have to have
had to have
He had nothing. He should have had at least something to speak.

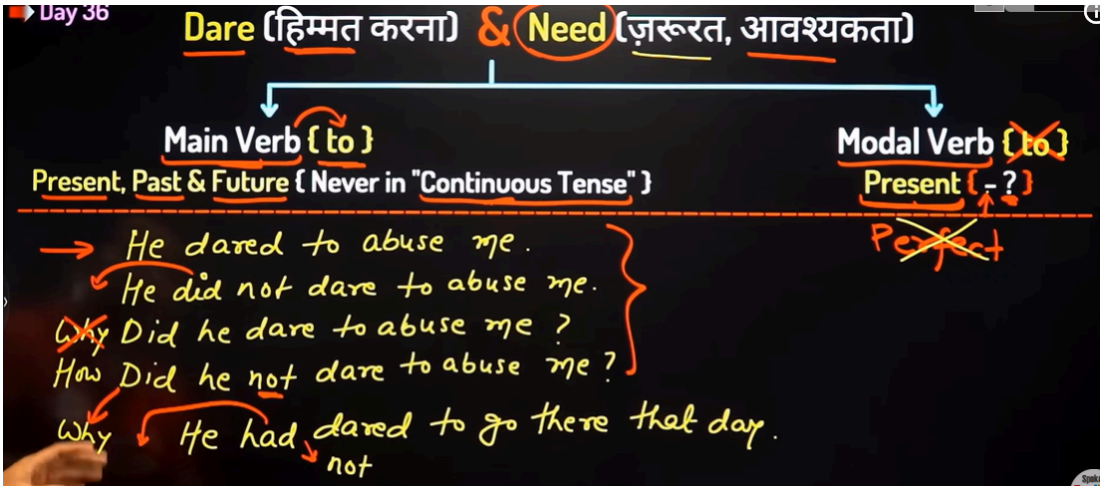
semi


Day 36
Dare (हिम्मत करना) & Need (ज़रूरत, आवश्यकता)
Main Verb { to }
Present, Past & Future { Never in "Continuous Tense" }
Modal Verb { to }
Present { - ? }
He dares to go there.
He does not dare to go there.
Does he dare to go there ?
Does he not dare to go there ?
why
-ve
not
He dare go there.
Dare he go there ?
Dare he not go there ?
Why How dare you come here ?

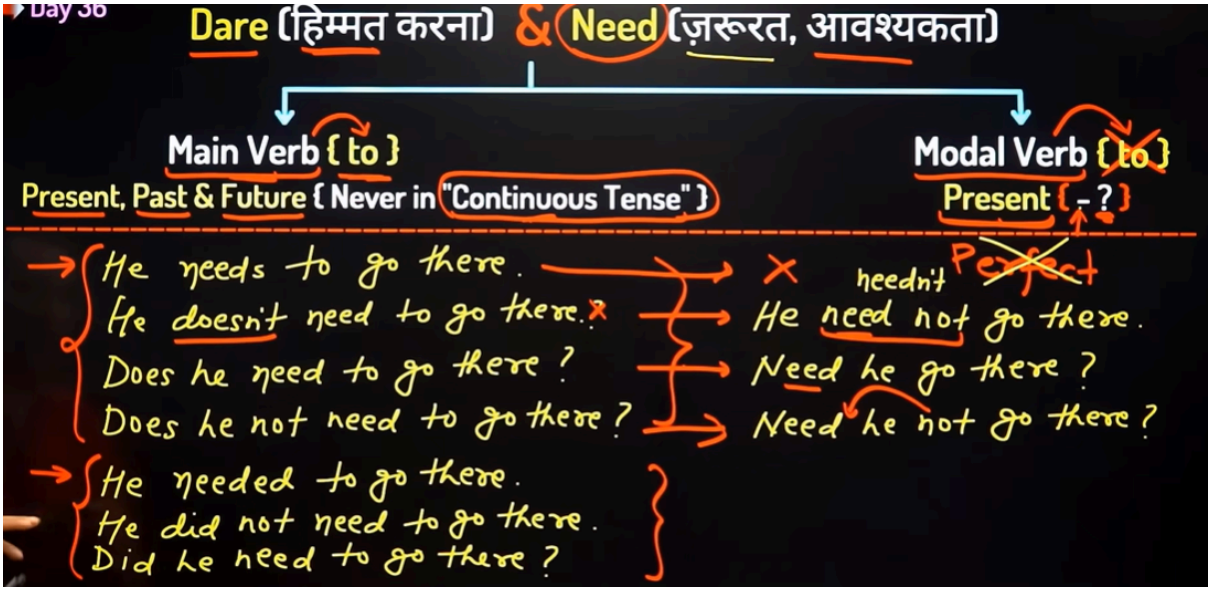
Dare can be only behave as Modal verb in present and negative or interrogativ


Dare (हिम्मत करना) & Need (ज़रूरत, आवश्यकता)
Main Verb { to }
Present, Past & Future { Never in "Continuous Tense" }
Modal Verb { to }
Present { - ? }
Perfect
He is daring to go there.
He dares to go there.
He has dared to take this decision.
He has not dared to take this decision.
Has he dared to take this decision ?
Has he not dared to take this decision ?

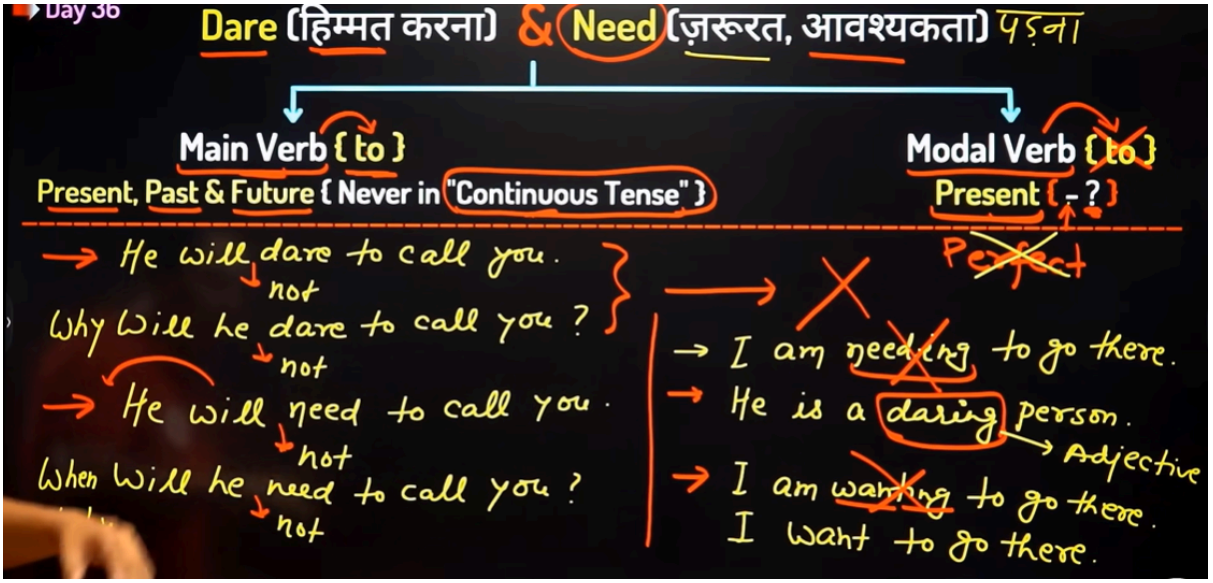
For perfect tense we also can’t make sentence by assuming Modal verb as dare


Day 36
Dare (हिम्मत करना) & Need (ज़रूरत, आवश्यकता)
Main Verb { to }
Present, Past & Future { Never in "Continuous Tense" }
Modal Verb { to }
Present { - ? }
Perfect
He dared to abuse me.
He did not dare to abuse me.
Why Did he dare to abuse me ?
How Did he not dare to abuse me ?
Why He had dared to go there that day.
not

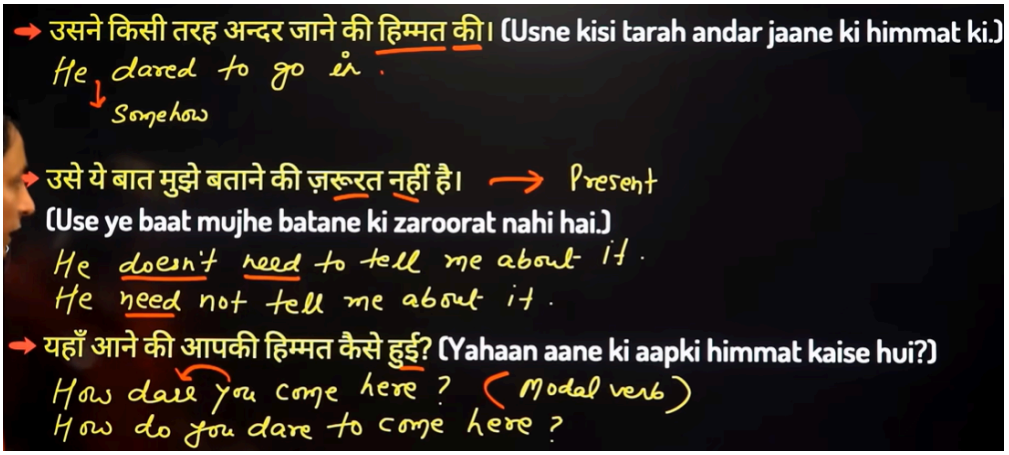
NEED


Day 36
Dare (हिम्मत करना) & Need (ज़रूरत, आवश्यकता)
Main Verb { to }
Present, Past & Future { Never in "Continuous Tense" }
Modal Verb { to }
Present { - ? }
He needs to go there.
He doesn't need to go there.
Does he need to go there ?
Does he not need to go there ?
needn't
He need not go there.
Need he go there ?
Need he not go there ?
He needed to go there.
He did not need to go there.
Did he need to go there ?

Need can be only behave as Modal verb in present and negative or interrogativ


Day 36
Dare (हिम्मत करना) & Need (ज़रूरत, आवश्यकता) पड़ना
Main Verb { to }
Present, Past & Future { Never in "Continuous Tense" }
Modal Verb { to }
Present { - ? }
He will dare to call you.
not
Why will he dare to call you ?
not
He will need to call you.
not
When will he need to call you ?
not
I am needing to go there.
He is a daring person.
Adjective
I am wanting to go there.
I want to go there.

Eg-


उसने किसी तरह अन्दर जाने की हिम्मत की। (Usne kisi tarah andar jaane ki himmat ki.)
He dared to go in.
somehow
उसे ये बात मुझे बताने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। → Present
(Use ye baat mujhe batane ki zaroorat nahi hai.)
He doesn't need to tell me about it.
He need not tell me about it.
यहाँ आने की आपकी हिम्मत कैसे हुई? (Yahaan aane ki aapki himmat kaise hui?)
How dare you come here ? (Modal verb)
How do you dare to come here ?

Random rules

1) **ALWAYS -**
   Talk - to, and
   Speak - with

2) Meet me… after meet no propositions

Tab 18